

published top in the...  
fall in a week...  
series set in the...  
London Her father...  
job as an English...  
ate his time to...  
ter's public appearance

Mayor Hans...  
dismissed the...  
after a dispute...  
stayed the...  
house. Jean...  
weeks ago...  
al committee...  
era's cultural...  
view in the...  
Spiegel...  
Burt's...  
opera house...  
played...  
appear...  
belongs in a...

The 40th...  
Victory...  
in Washington...  
American...  
and his...  
film...  
documentary...  
The...  
sponsored...  
the...  
United...  
known...  
came...  
War II...  
Why...  
"Reflections...  
of the...  
be shown

Peter W...  
ington...  
will...  
part...  
this...  
for...  
advice...

Had...  
one...  
comparisons...  
and...  
months...  
Agency...  
Lichten...

REAL ESTATE  
FOR SALE

Page 11  
FOR MORE  
CLASSIFIED

OFFICE SPACE  
WORKPLACE  
BUSINESS CRE

Real Estate  
Business  
Real Estate  
Business  
Real Estate  
Business

Real Estate  
Business  
Real Estate  
Business  
Real Estate  
Business

Real Estate  
Business  
Real Estate  
Business  
Real Estate  
Business

Real Estate  
Business  
Real Estate  
Business  
Real Estate  
Business

Real Estate  
Business  
Real Estate  
Business  
Real Estate  
Business

Real Estate  
Business  
Real Estate  
Business  
Real Estate  
Business

Real Estate  
Business  
Real Estate  
Business  
Real Estate  
Business

The Global Newspaper  
Edited in Paris  
Printed Simultaneously  
in Paris, London, Zurich,  
Hong Kong, Singapore,  
The Hague and Marseille

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 20

No. 31,792

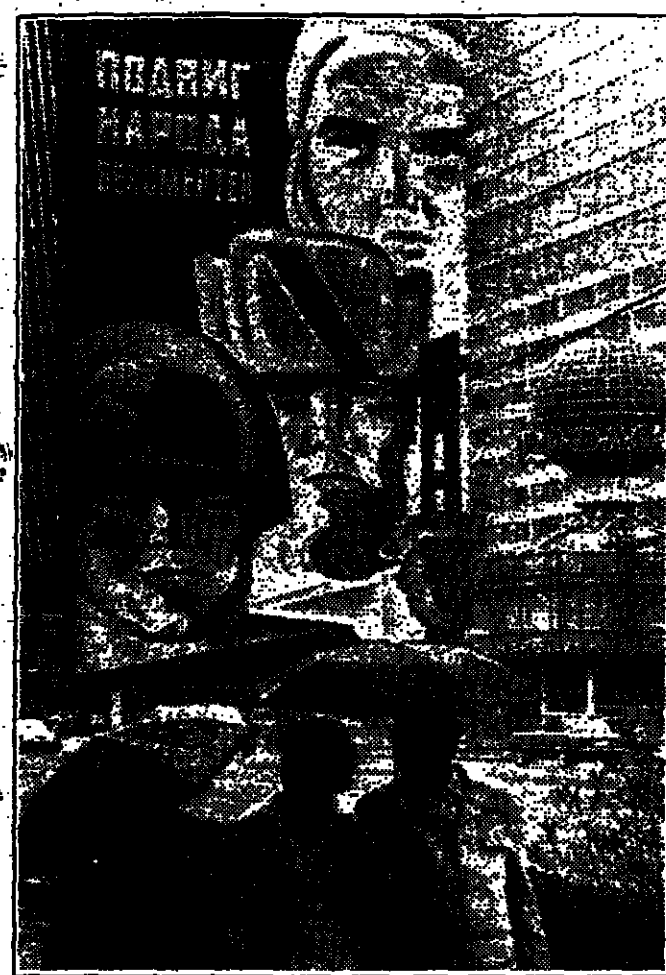
INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

ZURICH, THURSDAY MAY 9, 1985

ESTABLISHED 1837



A billboard in Moscow celebrates the Soviet victory.

## War's End Is Marked In Europe

German Calls  
Nazis' Defeat  
A 'Liberation'

**The Associated Press**  
**LONDON**—Forty years after it ended, the agony of World War II in Europe was recalled Wednesday across the Continent.  
West Germany's president proclaimed Hitler's defeat a day of liberation. The Russians honored their war dead and Britain stressed reconciliation.  
On May 8, 1945, the surrender of Nazi Germany was announced, and the European war that began with the invasion of Poland on Sept. 1, 1939, was over. Europe celebrated the anniversary with parades, religious services and other memorials.  
President Richard von Weizsäcker of West Germany told the Bundestag that all Germans, whether or not they had participated in Nazi war crimes, must accept the past.  
"We have no reason to take part today in victory celebrations," he said. "But we have every reason to recognize May 8, 1945, as the end of an era in German history."  
The 8th of May was a day of liberation. It freed us all from the system of National Socialist tyranny. There was no zero hour. It was a chance for a new beginning, and we have used it as well as we could."  
Mr. von Weizsäcker said Germans must take responsibility for World War II and its results, including millions of deaths, postwar hardships, and a Europe divided between East and West.  
President Ronald Reagan sent a message to the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, saying that the best way to commemorate the anniversary was to work harder for world peace and the elimination of nuclear weapons. The letter said:  
"The 40th anniversary of the victory in Europe is an occasion for both of our countries to remember the sacrifice of those men and women everywhere who gave the last full measure of devotion to the cause of fighting tyranny."  
Together with our other allies, our two countries played a full part in that long struggle. We demonstrate (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



President Ronald Reagan addressed the European Parliament as some of its members unfurled banners protesting against the Strategic Defense Initiative and nuclear weapons.

## Soviet Harms Stability With A New Missile, Reagan Charges

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
**STRASBOURG, France**—President Ronald Reagan asserted Wednesday that the Soviet Union was undermining stability by developing a new first-strike nuclear missile.  
Mr. Reagan, who spoke to the European Parliament on the 40th anniversary of the capitulation of Nazi Germany, was warmly received by most of the 434 members of the body, who interrupted with applause 31 times.  
But hecklers booed as Mr. Reagan defended U.S. policy in Central America and continued as he reiterated administration policy on nuclear weapons.  
About 30 protesters left the hall after Mr. Reagan declared: "The hopes for broader and lasting moderation of the East-West competition (founded in Angola, Ethiopia, Afghanistan and Nicaragua)." Mr. Reagan warned of a dangerous new turn in a Soviet nuclear buildup.  
Robert C. McFarlane, the U.S. national security adviser, said that that president was referring to the multiple-warhead SSX-24 missile that Moscow has not yet deployed.  
Mr. McFarlane indicated that Mr. Reagan was focusing on the issue now possibly to head off the Soviet deployment. He said that deployment of the SSX-24 was "still susceptible to influence in arms-control talks and that's why reference to it is timely right now."  
Despite the occasion of the anniversary, Mr. Reagan did not acknowledge the role of the Soviet Army in the victory over Nazi Germany nor did he renew his earlier proposals for a meeting with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.  
Mr. Reagan's proposals to expand U.S.-Soviet cooperation included the exchange of observers at military exercises, regular high-level military contacts and establishment of a permanent communications link between U.S. and Soviet military headquarters.  
Mr. Reagan also repeated that the United States was ready to discuss a Soviet proposal for a declaration on nonuse of force if Moscow agrees at the European Disarmament Conference in Stockholm on military confidence-building measures.  
The rest of the speech, broadcast live in Europe and the United States, included reminiscences about the end of World War II and praise for democracy and freedom.  
Protesters held up banners reading "Hands Off Nicaragua" and "Star Wars, No." a reference to the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative.  
Observers said that about one-third of the parliamentarians indicated their dissatisfaction with parts of Mr. Reagan's speech by crossing their arms or remaining silent throughout the 45-minute speech.  
Others were more vocal. Mr. Reagan ignored the protesters at first but responded when a chorus of boos and desk-pounding greeted his declaration that there were "Soviet efforts to profit from and stimulate regional conflicts in Central America."  
When some parliamentarians booed, he interjected, "They haven't been here. I have."  
Mr. Reagan visited Costa Rica and Honduras in 1982.  
When he completed his text, Mr. Reagan was loudly applauded when he said:  
"We've seen evidence here of your faith in democracy, in the ability of some to speak up freely as they preferred to speak."  
"And yet I can't help but remind all of us that some who take advantage of that right of democracy seem unaware that if the government...  
Deputies of 10 nations acquire a European outlook. Page 2.  
U.S. opinion is divided over the Bitburg visit, poll finds. Page 2.  
ment that they would advocate became reality, no one would have that freedom to speak up again."  
More than 1,000 demonstrators rallied in a city square and marched through the center of Strasbourg protesting his visit and Washington's Central American policies.  
Mr. Reagan flew to Strasbourg from a two-day visit to Madrid.  
Mr. Reagan later arrived in Lisbon, where he will end the 10-day European tour that began in West Germany on May 1. He is to return to Washington on Friday.  
Two bombs exploded Tuesday night at a Radio Free Europe transmitter near Lisbon but no injuries were reported. (AP, NYT, Reuters)

## Many Americans Abroad Fail to File Tax Returns

**By Robert C. Siner**  
**International Herald Tribune**  
**WASHINGTON**—About 61 percent of Americans living in four foreign countries did not file U.S. income tax returns, according to a General Accounting Office survey released Wednesday. But GAO and Internal Revenue Service officials said they were unsure how much money this practice is costing the government, or how filing requirements could be enforced.  
In testimony before a House Government Operations subcommittee, Johnny C. Finch of the GAO said the survey included 3,905 Americans living in Austria, Italy, West Germany and Mexico. It found that 60.9 percent of them had not filed tax returns from 1981 through 1983, he said.  
U.S. citizens who live abroad are subject to the same filing requirements as those in the United States. In 1984, an expatriate was required to file a return if his income exceeded \$3,300, even if that income was tax-exempt. The law also allowed for an exclusion of \$80,000 of foreign-earned income.  
Mr. Finch told the panel that in the survey, people who may not have been required to file a return or who filed under a joint return would have been counted as nonfilers. But even allowing for this, he said, the high percentage of nonfilers still indicates that a substantial problem exists.  
Mr. Finch said that the IRS is aware of the problem, because it received only 246,000 tax returns in 1983 from the estimated 1.8 million Americans abroad not working for the U.S. government.  
But the IRS faces a difficult task in trying to resolve this situation, he said, "because there is little foreign or U.S. information available to the Service which would be useful to identify nonfilers."  
The GAO found that of the 34 countries with tax treaties with the United States, only 17 share tax information, and this information almost always concerns interest and dividend income rather than wages and other earnings.  
Few countries maintain data on U.S. citizens residing within their borders, or collect information other than what their own taxing authorities need.  
There is also little information available in the United States on Americans abroad. Mr. Finch said, "The problem is great enough" to justify taking action.  
He outlined three investigative methods used by the IRS: a program that identifies taxpayers who have filed in the past, but no longer do so; information-matching programs that examine data supplied by tax-treaty countries and by U.S. agencies in an attempt to identify tax liabilities; and a "spontaneous exchange" program in which foreign governments supply information to the IRS without a U.S. request.

## West German Generation Gap War Is Only a Distant Memory for Self-Reliant Young

**By James M. Markham**  
**New York Times Service**  
**BONN**—For the majority of West Germans the solemn event that was marked Wednesday, the 40th anniversary of Nazi Germany's surrender, is a reminder of the end of their parents' or grandparents' war, a war that is, at most, only a childhood memory.  
The passionate debate of the last month, which was set off by President Ronald Reagan's plan to visit the German military cemetery at Bitburg, illustrated what some sociologists and pollsters say is a deep generational divide between older and younger West Germans.  
Chancellor Helmut Kohl, 55, was determined that Mr. Reagan would visit the Bitburg cemetery, even at the cost of straining West Germany's ties with the United States.  
The Bitburg debate underscored that many older Germans see the 40th commemoration of Germany's capitulation as a watershed, one that they hope will finally end the painful and wearisome discussions about the Hitler era. There should be, in this view, no 50th-anniversary commemorations of the collapse of Hitler's Germany.  
The emergence of new generations of post-Hitler Germans has brought a somewhat more self-reliant tone to public life and foreign affairs. Yet the fathers of today worry uncommonly about their sons, who grew up with the assumptions of prosperity at home and détente with the Soviet Union to the east. Some worry that their children's assumptions about the world might one day subtly shift the country's orientations away from its commitment to the Atlantic alliance.  
The grandchildren of the Germans who fought for Hitler are now in universities or trying to break into one of the toughest job markets West Germans have faced since their failed postwar "economic miracle."  
As a generation, they are allergic to overt appeals to German patriotism and not terribly proud of the most successful democracy Germany has ever known, the 36-year Federal Republic.  
As Bitburg showed, the legacy of the Third Reich has neutralized many of their emotions.  
"I don't think guilt feelings are appropriate," said Bettina Dietrich, a 22-year-old Oriental studies undergraduate at Munich University. "But I don't think national pride is right either. I don't have any."  
A former Munich psychology student, Gottfried Langenstein, 31, who has been fruitlessly looking for steady work, hinted at the lingering inheritance of the Hitler catastrophe.  
"When you say that you're a German," he said, "you always have a packet of guilt in it. Unlike Americans, you can't hang a flag over your head."  
The turnover to a new generation was made concrete two and a half years ago when Helmut Schmidt, born in 1918, ended the chancellorship to Mr. Kohl, who was born in 1930.  
The passing of power has denoted the shift from a generation that actively fought in World War II—Mr. Schmidt was a lieutenant and was decorated with an Iron Cross—to one whose offspring, like Mr. Kohl, were dragooned as teenagers.  
But the possibility that Mr. Reagan might be awarded an honorary degree has provoked debate among the faculty members and alumni planning the celebration.  
It is a question of some delicacy because Mr. Kohl, who would be Mr. Reagan's official host, has been leading a campaign by college presidents opposed to Mr. Reagan's effort to cut federal aid to college students.  
Mr. Kohl is chairman of the Association of American Universities, and he was at the Capitol last week to buttonhole senators with his arguments. The White House proposals, he said, would reintroduce distinctions based on class and wealth into our system of higher education and "would put higher-priced colleges beyond the reach of lower-income families."  
Two Harvard alumni, Caspar W. Weinberger, the secretary of defense, and Donald T. Regan, the White House chief of staff, have been urging Mr. Reagan to attend the celebration. Because Harvard is the oldest college in the United States, the celebration of its founding in 1636 will also mark the 350th anniversary of higher education in the nation.  
Harvard officials said that the Reagan administration had discreetly inquired whether Mr. Reagan would receive an honorary degree. They said they could not give a definite answer at this early date.  
Some at Harvard also said they believed the White House was trying to negotiate a degree for Mr. Reagan as a condition of his attending next year's ceremonies, but White House officials denied that.  
Honorary degrees are given regularly by U.S. colleges and universities.

## INSIDE

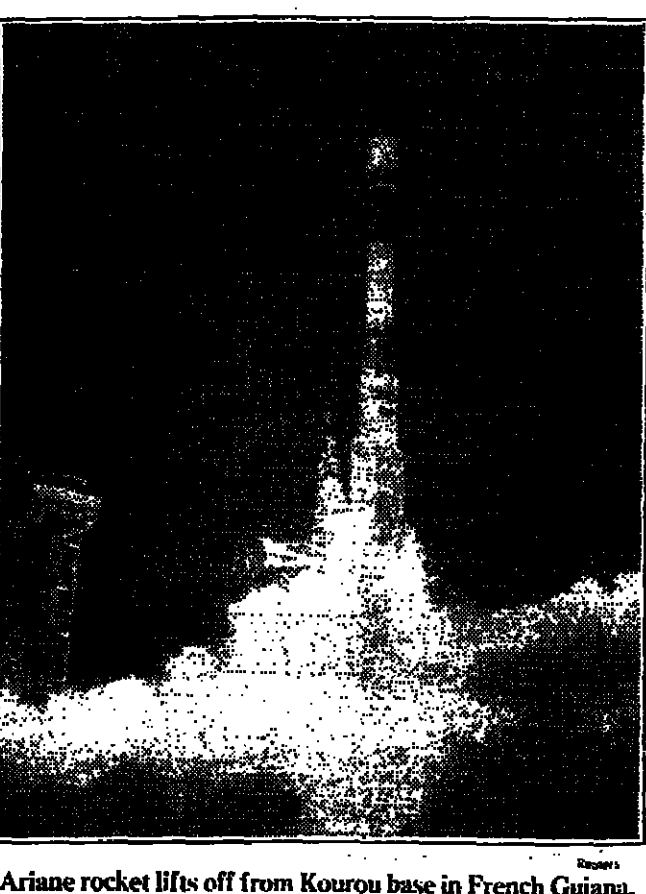
- Israel has increased its military aid to the South Lebanon Army militia. Page 2.
- A rebel commander has returned to Nicaragua under the nation's amnesty law. Page 3.
- Washington has offered to confer with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian group that excludes PLO members. Page 5.
- South Africa's top police official says citizens should be protected, not killed. Page 5.
- SCIENCE
- Six scientists contend that one of the most valuable fossils in Britain is a fake. Page 7.
- BUSINESS/FINANCE
- The U.S. trade deficit widened by 16 percent in the first quarter from the previous three months. Page 15.
- British Airways reported a 9.2-percent increase in profits for its latest fiscal year. Page 15.
- SPECIAL REPORT
- Travel in France. Page 9.

## 11 Blacks Die in South Africa Unrest

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
**JOHANNESBURG**—Police firing tear-gas canisters and rubber bullets Wednesday sealed off the black township of Tsakane near Johannesburg to try to halt street battles between migrant tribesmen and local black residents in which 11 persons were killed.  
Witnesses said groups of black men faced each other armed with axes, sticks, stones, long knives known as pangas, sharpened iron stakes and garbage-can lids.  
A police spokesman said two of the dead were migrant workers living in men-only hostels in the township about 30 miles (48 kilometers) southeast of Johannesburg. The rest were permanent residents.  
The township, scene of intertribe black violence over the past week, was totally cut off Wednesday afternoon, and telephone lines also were severed or disconnected.  
A number of houses, a men's hostel and a beer hall reportedly were damaged or destroyed Tuesday night and early Wednesday.  
Reporters in the township said streets were blocked by makeshift barricades, and police were lined up between vast crowds of township residents gathered on a football field and hundreds of angry hostel dwellers.  
They said the trouble appeared to stem from demands by Tsakane residents for the migrant workers, mostly Zulu and Xhosa tribesmen, to leave the township.  
Police were supported by soldiers and traveled in armored personnel carriers, the reporters said. The security forces fired tear-gas canisters and rubber bullets to break up crowds of blacks wherever they gathered.  
By late afternoon, soldiers aboard armored personnel carriers escorted buses that were taking about 3,000 migrant laborers out of the township.  
Police had blamed the fighting on rivalries between tribal groups; residents denied that, saying it involved differences on how to confront white-minority rule. The residents spoke on condition that they not be identified, for fear of reprisals.  
The residents said the migrants, who live in men-only hostels, were angered after residents set fire to a hostel beer hall last week.  
Tsakane residents said host-

## Europe's Ariane Rocket Puts 2 Satellites in Orbit

**KOUROU, French Guiana**—Europe's Ariane rocket has successfully put two communications satellites into orbit, boosting the confidence of Europeans that they can compete with the United States for lucrative space markets.  
Ariane blasted off from its jungle base in French Guiana late Monday with only 13 minutes left of its launch "window," the optimum period for placing satellites in stationary orbit.  
The launch was beset by problems, including a frozen pressure valve in Ariane's liquid hydrogen fuel tank. But the liftoff of the 49-meter (160-foot) rocket was perfect.  
The mission was the fifth organized by ArianeSpace, the West European space company.  
The head of ArianeSpace, Frédéric d'Alles of France, said that the flight had undermined his team's ability to launch satellites successfully and cope with problems effectively.  
The two satellites, Telecom-1B belonging to the French government and Gstar-1 owned by the American GTE Spacenet Corp., will move into orbits 36,000 kilometers (22,000 miles) above Earth.  
ArianeSpace says it now has about 50 percent of the booming commercial satellite market. The company has 18 firm contracts, and revenues have totaled \$650 million.  
ArianeSpace's main rival, the U.S. space shuttle, has lost three satellites, two of which were recovered in spectacular rescue operations.  
The U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration's problems in launching satellites from the shuttle have had a serious effect on the insurance market.  
Brokers say there are fewer and fewer insurers willing to take the risk. A source at Kourou for the launch said that \$100 million in insurance, normally considered enough for one flight, was all that was available for the whole of 1985.



Ariane rocket lifts off from Kourou base in French Guiana.

## At Harvard, Division on a Reagan Honor

**By Robert Pear**  
**New York Times Service**  
**WASHINGTON**—Harvard University's 350th birthday party is still 16 months away, but the event is already sending out reverberations that reach to the White House.  
Planning for the observance began five years ago, and the president of Harvard, Derek C. Bok, recently invited President Ronald Reagan to speak at a convocation scheduled for Sept. 5, 1986, at the university's campus in Cambridge, Massachusetts.  
But the possibility that Mr. Reagan might be awarded an honorary degree has provoked debate among the faculty members and alumni planning the celebration.  
It is a question of some delicacy because Mr. Bok, who would be Mr. Reagan's official host, has been leading a campaign by college presidents opposed to Mr. Reagan's effort to cut federal aid to college students.  
Mr. Bok is chairman of the Association of American Universities, and he was at the Capitol last week to buttonhole senators with his arguments. The White House proposals, he said, would reintroduce distinctions based on class and wealth into our system of higher education and "would put higher-priced colleges beyond the reach of lower-income families."  
Two Harvard alumni, Caspar W. Weinberger, the secretary of defense, and Donald T. Regan, the White House chief of staff, have been urging Mr. Reagan to attend the celebration. Because Harvard is the oldest college in the United States, the celebration of its founding in 1636 will also mark the 350th anniversary of higher education in the nation.  
Harvard officials said that the Reagan administration had discreetly inquired whether Mr. Reagan would receive an honorary degree. They said they could not give a definite answer at this early date.  
Some at Harvard also said they believed the White House was trying to negotiate a degree for Mr. Reagan as a condition of his attending next year's ceremonies, but White House officials denied that.  
Honorary degrees are given regularly by U.S. colleges and universities.  
At Harvard, decisions on such degrees are made by the Harvard Corp., comprising the president and fellows of Harvard College, on the recommendation of an advisory committee. The committee includes professors, members of the corporation and alumni who serve on Harvard's other governing body, the 30-member Board of Overseers. The panel that is to make recommendations for September 1986 has not yet been named.  
The argument for giving Mr. Reagan a degree is that Harvard would be honoring the office of president, not necessarily the man who holds it. The argument against giving him a degree is that Mr. Reagan has not earned it by intellectual attainment and that Harvard will primarily be celebrating academic excellence at its 350th birthday.  
Administration officials said that Mr. Reagan would welcome an honorary degree from Harvard. However, Frederick J. Ryan Jr., director of presidential scheduling, said that "we have never looked in the past at whether he'd receive an honorary degree in deciding whether to accept a campus invitation."  
David Riesman, a sociologist at Harvard, said it was "quite appropriate for Reagan to speak" and to be honored.  
"After all," he said, "this is 350 (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Derek C. Bok



## Israel Increases Aid To Christian Militia

By Edward Walsh  
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Israel has increased its flow of ammunition and other military supplies to the South Lebanon Army militia in an attempt to buttress the force's defense of the Christian town of Jezzine and its credibility as Israel's principal ally in southern Lebanon, informed sources said Wednesday.

The stepped-up supply effort was said to involve mostly ammunition for light arms, tanks and artillery to replenish the stocks of the South Lebanon Army units that are deployed in and around Jezzine. The town is a Christian stronghold to which thousands of Christian refugees have fled in the last two weeks in the face of advancing Lebanese Druze and Moslem militias.

Commanded by Brigadier General Antoine Lahad, a Christian, the militia is supplied, financed and supported by Israel. It is designed to be the backbone in a system of local militias that are to police Israel's "security zone," a 6- to 15-mile-wide (9.6- to 24-kilometer-wide) strip of territory along the Israeli-Lebanese border.

Israeli officials repeated Wednesday that they would not intervene militarily to defend Jezzine, from which the Israeli Army withdrew on April 29 and which is far north of the border security zone.

They have acknowledged in the past providing food, medicine and other "humanitarian aid" to the refugees in Jezzine, but this was the first time officials in Jerusalem also confirmed a deliberate attempt to shore up General Lahad's military capability in the area.

"The whole idea is not to let them collapse," a senior official said of the militia.

General Lahad and his Israeli suppliers appear to be winning the gamble that Jezzine can hold. After driving thousands of Christians from their villages east of Sidon, the Druze and Moslem advance halted last week in heavy fighting around the village of Kfar Falous, west of Jezzine.

**Moslems Bar Attacks**  
Lebanese Moslem leaders have told Syrian-backed Palestinian guerrilla leaders that they will not be allowed to launch rocket attacks against Israel from southern Lebanon, Reuters reported Wednesday from Beirut, quoting political sources.

The Moslem leaders, the sources said, made it clear to delegates of the Palestinian National Salvation Front that there would be no return to the situation existing before Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon. At that time, the Palestine Liberation Organization controlled southern Lebanon and periodically launched rockets into Israel.

**More Shooting in Beirut**  
Firing across Beirut's Green Line threatened a Christian-Moslem cease-fire with collapse and delayed plans to reopen roads Wednesday, United Press International reported from Beirut. However, a militia source said the shooting was "acceptable cease-fire violations."

The latest cease-fire, which halted the worst cross-city shelling in Beirut in 10 months, remained fragile as militia representatives failed to reopen any of six crossing points between the city's Christian and Moslem sectors.

President Amin Gemayel held talks with Prime Minister Rashid Karami and other officials in a new move to halt the violence that has claimed 57 lives since April 28.



Richard N. Perle

## Official Urges SALT-2's End

(Continued from Page 1)

same. The Soviet Union said it would do so.

To stay within the treaty's limits, Mr. Reagan would have to retire a Poseidon submarine, which carries 16 multiple warhead missiles, when the new Trident missile submarine Alaska goes to sea in late September. The Trident carries 24 multiple warhead missiles.

Another impetus for the Reagan administration to make a decision on future adherence to the treaty is a congressional requirement that it file a report in June on the consequences of continuing to observe the treaty's limits. The treaty limits both superpowers to 1,200 multiple-warhead missiles, of which no more than 820 can be land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles.

Mr. Perle said Tuesday he did not expect Soviet forces to grow more rapidly without the treaty than with it "as the Soviets interpret the treaty."

## In Strasbourg, a European View

From Parliamentary Pot, 10 Nations' Aspirations Emerge

By Michael Dobbs  
Washington Post Service

STRASBOURG, France — When President Ronald Reagan addressed the European Parliament on Wednesday, he may have seen Alex Falconer wearing outside lapel badges proclaiming "Hands Off Nicaragua" and "No to Star Wars."

Mr. Falconer, a Scot, belongs to what many of his fellow deputies in Western Europe's first directly elected assembly regard as the far left. Things that most of his colleagues are for, he is against: the Atlantic alliance, the European Community, even strengthening the powers of the Parliament of which he is a member.

And he has become noticeably more European in outlook in his 10 months as a Euro-M.P.

His political disdain for the assembly has softened as a result of watching representatives of nations that waged wars against each other for centuries sitting down to squabble over the price of milk and pork.

"You see things in a different

light when you come here," Mr. Falconer said. "You understand that, although we may not have had a civil war in Britain since 1666-odd, these people have had civil wars all the time. I don't like quoting Churchill, but it's definitely better to have jaw, jaw than war, war, war."

Decided by many as a "talking shop" with little real power, the European Parliament is a strange political animal. Debates take place in seven languages simultaneously. The Parliament has been described as a "traveling circus," constantly moving from Strasbourg, where plenary sessions are held, to Luxembourg, where the 3,000-member secretariat is located, to Brussels, the site of committee meetings and party caucuses.

Housed in a modernistic glass-and-concrete building overlooking one of Strasbourg's many canals, the Parliament reflects the state of Western Europe 40 years after the end of World War II. It is at once an immense bureaucratic factory producing resolutions and position papers that few people read, and an exciting cauldron of different nationalities and political traditions.

"If you sit in the chamber for an afternoon, you get a very vivid idea of the amazing diversity of European culture," said Katharina Folke, the German leader of the Socialist group, the largest political faction in the Parliament. "You find out which nations speak with their arms, which with their legs, the style of their rhetoric, and their regard for facts."

The Italian deputies are by common consent the most emotional, speaking in verbal flights of fantasy that may have nothing to do with the issue being discussed. The French pride themselves on the incontestable logic of their arguments and the elegance of their language.

The British are good humored, the Irish are folksy and the Greeks are natural orators. The West Germans tend to produce streams of statistics along with an occasional display of angst. The Dutch and the Danes are the most earnest, punctuating their speeches with requests to their more excitable Latin colleagues to keep "both feet firmly planted on the ground."

The political spectrum ranges from neo-fascists to militant Communists. Seated at the back are an assortment of environmentalists and radicals, including a good number of people who, in the phrase of a Northern Ireland Laborite, John Hume, seem to be "wired up to the moon."

Recognizable European aspirations do seem to be emerging from this melting pot.

"If you took the first three or four people you bumped into in front of the main railway stations of Europe, you would have a group very similar in composition to the present Parliament," said Altiero Spinelli, 78, an Italian who fought in the Resistance. "The encouraging thing is that these very average people begin to think like Europeans when you mix them together."

Pieter Dankert, a Dane and a former president of the Parliament, commented: "It's difficult even for the anti-Common Marketters to sustain total opposition for very long if they want to function effectively. The simple fact of living together in a community of 10 different nations can force you to adopt European attitudes."

For the most part, parliamentary business is made up of more mundane items, such as debating a fisheries agreement between the European Community and Madagascar or agonizing about the increase of youth unemployment.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Lords Delay Local Government Bill

LONDON (AP) — The government has suffered two defeats in the House of Lords on a bill to abolish the governing bodies of London and six metropolitan counties.

The Lords have no power to quash bills passed by the Commons, but can delay their enactment by voting for amendments. The amendments can ultimately be overturned by the Commons. Ken Livingstone, who stands to lose his job as head of the Greater London Council when the bill passes, hailed the vote as "a major victory." The abolition of the bodies is a cornerstone of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party manifesto, and has been vigorously fought by the opposition Labor Party, which controls most of the councils under threat.

The Lords, helped by a Tory backbench revolt, voted for two amendments obliging the government to set up highway authorities and wildlife protection agencies to fill the gap left by the councils' abolition. A government argues that the councils are unnecessary because all their functions can be handled by the boroughs and Whitehall, the seat of government. The councils say the move is anti-democratic and will concentrate even more power in government hands.

### Thais Say They Repulsed Vietnamese

BANGKOK (AP) — Thai forces supported by air strikes and artillery barrages Wednesday repulsed most of the 800 Vietnamese troops who had intruded into Thailand in pursuit of Cambodian guerrillas, a Thai Navy spokesman said.

Rear Admiral Sakchai Kaewjinda said a combined force of marines, border police and army rangers Wednesday recaptured an area in Ban Chuanrak village earlier seized by the Vietnamese. The village is about 175 miles (280 kilometers) southeast of Bangkok in Trat province, on the southern border with Cambodia.

Admiral Sakchai said a Thai ranger was killed and eight others wounded by Vietnamese mines in five days of military operations. He said the bodies of eight Vietnamese troops were found in the area, but that actual casualties were probably higher due to air strikes by F-5E fighters.

### Ethiopian Camp Reopened, UN Says

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (NYT) — The senior United Nations official in Ethiopia, Kurt Jansson, says that the approximately 60,000 famine victims reportedly expelled from the relief camp at Abet are free to return, and so far about 2,000 have come back.

After a daylong visit to the camp, in the Gondar Province about 200 miles (320 kilometers) north of Addis Ababa, Mr. Jansson said Tuesday, "There was a time when authorities refused to feed those who returned but now they are under orders to give food and wherever possible shelter."

Mr. Jansson met Monday with Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian leader, whom he later quoted as saying that the expulsions had been ordered by local authorities without his approval. Colonel Mengistu indicated that those responsible would be disciplined.

### Critic Decries State of Learning in U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Cieneth Brooks, literary critic and professor emeritus of rhetoric at Yale University, said Wednesday in the annual Jefferson lecture that the state of learning in the United States "amounts to a disaster, and one of Pearl Harbor dimensions."

Mr. Brooks said in the prepared text of a speech sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities: "In important respects, we are an illiterate nation. A large section of our population cannot read at all, and many of those who can read do not read books."

The author of textbooks which introduced generations of Americans to prose and poetry, Mr. Brooks cited studies that showed four 17-year-olds in 10 could not comprehend ordinary documents, 23 million adults were functionally illiterate and only 20 percent of high school seniors could write a coherent essay.

### Heart Patient Suffered 2d Stroke

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky (UPI) — Brain hemorrhaging suffered earlier this week by William J. Schroeder, the artificial heart patient, was a second stroke on the left side of his brain, his hospital said Wednesday.

"This event is considered a hemorrhagic stroke," said Donna Hazle, a spokeswoman for Humana Hospital Audubon, where Mr. Schroeder, 53, was given an artificial heart on Nov. 25. He suffered a first stroke two and a half weeks later, blamed on a clot that apparently broke loose from his mechanical heart.

A weakness has been detected in Mr. Schroeder's right arm and leg, whose movements are controlled by the left side of the brain. His condition remains critical but stable.

### For the Record

Andrei D. Sakharov, the dissident Soviet scientist, is still in internal exile in Gorki, the Soviet health minister, Sergei P. Burenkov, said Wednesday. Pressed on the state of Mr. Sakharov's health, Mr. Burenkov said at a Geneva news conference only that "Gorki has one of the biggest clinics in the Soviet Union and covering the whole medical field." (UPI)

British health officials are investigating a new outbreak of Legionnaires' disease after the death last Thursday of a 64-year-old nurse in western England. The officials said there was no apparent connection between the death in Bristol and an outbreak in Stafford, in central England, where the virus has killed 31 people in the past month. (Reuters)

## Europe Commemorates End of War

(Continued from Page 1)

strated that despite our differences we can join together in successful common efforts.

"I believe we should also see this solemn occasion as an opportunity to look forward to the future with vision and hope. I would like our countries to join in rededication to the task of overcoming the differ-

ences between us, and in renewed progress toward the goals of making peace more stable and eliminating nuclear weapons from the face of the earth. By pursuing those goals, we will truly honor those whose memory we commemorate today."

In Moscow, Mr. Gorbachev led other members of the Politburo to the Communist Party in laying wreaths at Lenin's mausoleum and the tomb of the unknown soldier. The main celebration of the victory, which cost the Soviet Union 20 million lives, will be Thursday, the anniversary of the day news of Germany's surrender reached the country.

### 1984 Air Safety Record Called Best in 40 Years

The Associated Press

MONTREAL — The 1984 safety record for scheduled air passenger services around the world was the best since the International Civil Aviation Organization began compiling statistics 40 years ago, according to figures released by the United Nations agency.

A statement issued by the Montreal-based organization Tuesday said that preliminary statistics showed that last year 224 persons were killed in 15 fatal accidents involving airplanes belonging to the 155-member agency. That compares with 809 fatalities in 20 fatal air crashes in 1983.

President François Mitterrand of France sent a message to Russian leaders in which he hailed "the brotherhood of arms" that had united the two nations in wartime.

In Paris, 200 young Germans took part in a ceremony displaying the battle flags of all the French armed forces on the Champs Elysees.

In Britain, Queen Elizabeth II, her husband, Prince Philip, and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher led a congregation of 2,000 in a service at Westminster Abbey.

"The cost was heavy in a war which engulfed Europe and extended far beyond it," said the archbishop of Canterbury, Robert Runcie. He recalled the liberation of the Netherlands, the bombing of Coventry and a memorial in Leningrad to one million people who died during the German siege.

The war "was not a panacea for every ill," he said, "but the victory which closed down Belsen, Buchenwald and Auschwitz is in itself sufficient cause for thanksgiving."

The British domestic news agency Press Association said Mrs. Thatcher had asked that the service not be a formal state occasion because she was "concerned that the spirit of reconciliation with Germany must be uppermost in people's minds."

Mrs. Thatcher released the text of a letter from Mr. Gorbachev in which he said the Russians wanted to cooperate with Britain to prevent another world war.

## U.S. Opinion Divided on Bitburg Visit

By Adam Clymer  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After four weeks of intense national debate over President Ronald Reagan's visit to the German military cemetery at Bitburg, the American public is equally divided over whether he should have gone, a New York Times-CBS News Poll shows.

In telephone interviews conducted Monday night, 41 percent of those polled, half of whom singled out the need for good relations with West Germany, said they approved of the president's visit to the cemetery Sunday. An equal 41 percent, citing atrocities against Jews and war memories generally, said he should not have gone, and 18 percent had no opinion.

There were relatively modest divisions among different population groups in the national sample of 692 people, which carries a margin of sampling error of plus or minus 4 percentage points.

Men favored the visit, by 46 to 41 percent, while women opposed it, by 40 to 36 percent. There were no clear differences of opinion by age. Military veterans were narrowly in favor, 45 percent to 42 percent. Of the 22 Jews interviewed, 21 said he should not have gone and the other was undecided.

The poll also suggested that for all the attention the visit has received in Congress, the press and television, the arguments about it did not all penetrate. A total of 30 percent of those favoring the visit said they did not know why others opposed it, and 44 percent of those against the trip said they did not know why others favored it.

But most of those interviewed could explain why they felt the way they did. Among supporters the argument of good relations with West Germany and Chancellor Helmut Kohl was dominant.

Among the opponents, many cited the Nazi extermination of Jews.

Other foes spoke of the war more generally. A 30-year-old South Carolina man said he was opposed because "U.S. troops lost their lives in World War II, and Reagan is letting them down."

The survey showed no significant change in Mr. Reagan's overall standing with the public. At the end of February, a Times-CBS News Poll showed that 59 percent of the public approved his handling of his job; in the latest poll, 56 percent did.

## Possible Honor for Reagan Divides Harvard Campus

(Continued from Page 1)

years," while the hostility to Mr. Reagan is just a "momentary passion."

George Wald, a Nobel prize-winning Harvard biologist, said, "This president appeals me." Describing Mr. Reagan's presence at the anniversary celebration as "a disgraceful necessity," he said he would not stay to listen if Mr. Reagan spoke at the university.

The historical precedents are mixed. Andrew Jackson received an honorary degree from Harvard in 1833, three years before his bicentennial. John Quincy Adams, whom Jackson defeated in the 1828 presidential election, called the degree a "disgrace."

Grover Cleveland attended the 250th anniversary celebration in 1886 but refused to accept an honorary doctorate of laws, saying he was unworthy. Franklin D. Roosevelt, a Harvard alumnus, spoke at Harvard's tercentenary in 1936 but received no degree because he already had been given an honorary doctorate of laws in 1929, when he was governor of New York.

## House Panel Votes to Cut Reagan's Space Initiative

WASHINGTON — The House Armed Services Committee has voted to cut \$1.2 billion from President Ronald Reagan's proposal for a space-based defense against missiles, rejecting proposals to cut more deeply into the program, according to members of the panel.

The vote, in a closed meeting Tuesday, was the first major issue faced by the committee as it began an effort to write a military budget for the fiscal year 1986, which begins Oct. 1. Representative Les Aspin, a Democrat of Wisconsin and chairman of the committee, said the panel's goal would be to give the Pentagon only enough of an increase over this year to make up for inflation, about 4 percent.

The 335,600-strong West German Army, which has only 92 senior officers who served in the war, is one of many institutions where the emergence of postwar generations is striking. The World War II veterans are all in their last days of army service. The highest ranking soldier in the army today, General Inspector Wolfgang Altenburg, was a "flak helper."

Of 217 active general officers, 71 were born between 1933 and 1944, and 147 between 1924 and 1932. At the level of colonel, the pattern of renewal is even clearer — 764 of 1,044 colonels were born after 1933, meaning they were 12 years and older when the war ended.

Notoriously prominent Nazis, too, are dying out, making the global hunt for war-crime-at-large increasingly a search for old men.

Rudolf Hess, 91 years old, once deputy leader of the Nazis, is the lone occupant of the red-brick Spandau prison in West Berlin, watched by rotating guards from the four powers that occupied Germany at the war's end. The most-wanted Nazi, Josef Mengele, the former Auschwitz doctor, is 74, if he is alive.

"The ages of the accused, and the ages of the witnesses, are making our work increasingly difficult," said Alfred Strein, the chief prosecutor of the federal republic's central office for investigating Nazi war crimes, situated at Ludwigsburg in southern West Germany.

"A lot of witnesses have died, and there are also witnesses who say: 'I don't want to say anything. I don't want to know anything more about this. I want to be left in peace.'"

A series of opinion polls has confirmed that this attitude toward the Nazi past is generally held by older West Germans.

Elisabeth Noelle-Neumann, the founder of the Allensbach polling organization and an occasional adviser to Mr. Kohl, characterized West Germany as "the most pessimistic nation you can find."

"A pessimist is a weak person," she said, arguing that a psychologically lame nation is easily subject to Communist propaganda and blackmail from the Soviet Union that plays on Hitler-era guilt.

As the debate over the proposed Reagan visit to Bitburg sharpened in the United States, Mrs. Noelle-

## Anniversary of Surrender Highlights German Split

(Continued from Page 1)

aggers into the Reich's doomed war effort in its closing months.

Some call it the generation of "flak helpers," since many untrained teen-agers were given the job of firing anti-aircraft guns at Allied airplanes.

This specific experience of the war's end came through in Mr. Kohl's repeated attempts to explain away the 49 Waffen SS soldiers buried in the Bitburg cemetery. Whatever their war roles may have been, they became in the chancellor's view very young men drafted unwillingly into the conflict.

The 335,600-strong West German Army, which has only 92 senior officers who served in the war, is one of many institutions where the emergence of postwar generations is striking. The World War II veterans are all in their last days of army service. The highest ranking soldier in the army today, General Inspector Wolfgang Altenburg, was a "flak helper."

Of 217 active general officers, 71 were born between 1933 and 1944, and 147 between 1924 and 1932. At the level of colonel, the pattern of renewal is even clearer — 764 of 1,044 colonels were born after 1933, meaning they were 12 years and older when the war ended.

Notoriously prominent Nazis, too, are dying out, making the global hunt for war-crime-at-large increasingly a search for old men.

Rudolf Hess, 91 years old, once deputy leader of the Nazis, is the lone occupant of the red-brick Spandau prison in West Berlin, watched by rotating guards from the four powers that occupied Germany at the war's end. The most-wanted Nazi, Josef Mengele, the former Auschwitz doctor, is 74, if he is alive.

"The ages of the accused, and the ages of the witnesses, are making our work increasingly difficult," said Alfred Strein, the chief prosecutor of the federal republic's central office for investigating Nazi war crimes, situated at Ludwigsburg in southern West Germany.

"A lot of witnesses have died, and there are also witnesses who say: 'I don't want to say anything. I don't want to know anything more about this. I want to be left in peace.'"

A series of opinion polls has confirmed that this attitude toward the Nazi past is generally held by older West Germans.

Elisabeth Noelle-Neumann, the founder of the Allensbach polling organization and an occasional adviser to Mr. Kohl, characterized West Germany as "the most pessimistic nation you can find."

"A pessimist is a weak person," she said, arguing that a psychologically lame nation is easily subject to Communist propaganda and blackmail from the Soviet Union that plays on Hitler-era guilt.

As the debate over the proposed Reagan visit to Bitburg sharpened in the United States, Mrs. Noelle-

## Heart Patient Suffered 2d Stroke

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky (UPI) — Brain hemorrhaging suffered earlier this week by William J. Schroeder, the artificial heart patient, was a second stroke on the left side of his brain, his hospital said Wednesday.

"This event is considered a hemorrhagic stroke," said Donna Hazle, a spokeswoman for Humana Hospital Audubon, where Mr. Schroeder, 53, was given an artificial heart on Nov. 25. He suffered a first stroke two and a half weeks later, blamed on a clot that apparently broke loose from his mechanical heart.

A weakness has been detected in Mr. Schroeder's right arm and leg, whose movements are controlled by the left side of the brain. His condition remains critical but stable.

## For the Record

Andrei D. Sakharov, the dissident Soviet scientist, is still in internal exile in Gorki, the Soviet health minister, Sergei P. Burenkov, said Wednesday. Pressed on the state of Mr. Sakharov's health, Mr. Burenkov said at a Geneva news conference only that "Gorki has one of the biggest clinics in the Soviet Union and covering the whole medical field." (UPI)

British health officials are investigating a new outbreak of Legionnaires' disease after the death last Thursday of a 64-year-old nurse in western England. The officials said there was no apparent connection between the death in Bristol and an outbreak in Stafford, in central England, where the virus has killed 31 people in the past month. (Reuters)

Ce parfum qui fait rêver...

L'AIR DU TEMPS  
NINA RICCI

In Jakarta there's a superb hotel that is more like a luxurious country club.

HOTEL BOROBUDUR  
INTER-CONTINENTAL

THE ADVANTAGE IS INTER-CONTINENTAL®

INTER-CONTINENTAL HOTELS

Jalan Lapangan Banteng Selatan, (P.O. Box 329), 370108, Telex: 44156  
For reservations call: Hong Kong: 5-8440311/3  
Tokyo: 2150777, Singapore: 2202476, Osaka: 2640666,  
or call your nearest Inter-Continental sales office.

Neumann predicted in an interview that a cancellation would not lead to anti-American feeling, but rather would lead West Germans back into "a deep hole of resignation" that they will never be free of the burden of the Nazi past.

From the outset of his mandate, Mr. Kohl has consciously tried to style himself as his country's first "postwar chancellor" and, through honey language and symbols, has tried to convey a sense that the federal republic is a normal country, one that looks to its future and not to its dark past. Bitburg showed, though, that his enigmatic lie on the cusp of the war and the postwar years.

Mr. Kohl sprinkles his speeches with appeals to "the fatherland" and has encouraged the singing of the national anthem, the "Deutschlandlied," which will soon be instituted as the formal end of programming on West Germany's two main television channels.

In an interview, Mr. Kohl once spoke of the need for "a normal patriotism" in the federal republic.

"When I lay a wreath at the monument to the unknown soldier in Paris," he said, "people sing the 'Marseillaise.' I don't know why Germans can't sing their national anthem in the same way."

Mr. Kohl did not buckle to the emotional demonstrations that erupted just before the deployment of NATO Pershing-2 missiles in late 1983.

Aides say his generational experience, which was shaped by the rebuilding of West Germany under the Marshall Plan, the Soviet attempt to choke off West Berlin and the Cold War, reinforced his determination.

Mr. Kohl's younger opponents in the streets, though, often framed the missile issue in terms of national sovereignty, challenging the notion that West Germany's military destiny should lie in the hands of the United States.

Conservative politicians also have sympathy for such concerns. "I wouldn't call it 'nationalism' when young Germans ask, 'Why don't we have a say in these weapons?'" said Volker Rube, 42, the deputy floor leader of the Christian Democrats.



## U.S. Defends Trade Embargo

### Official Discounts Foreign Reaction in Nicaragua Action

By Clyde H. Farnsworth  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The trade embargo imposed against Nicaragua by the Reagan administration will have "no perceptible adverse impact" on the U.S. economy and will punish Nicaragua for "aggressive and threatening behavior," administration officials said.

The assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, Langhorne A. Motley, said at a House hearing Tuesday that El Salvador was the only country he could immediately list that supported the U.S. embargo, announced May 1 by President Ronald Reagan.

But Mr. Motley quickly added that the United States did not run its foreign policy "on the basis of a popularity poll among different countries."

[Belgium condemned the trade embargo on Wednesday. Reuters reported, one day after Italy announced it would proceed with a \$25-million power project in Nicaragua.]

Mr. Motley, along with Joseph F. Demin, assistant secretary of commerce for international economic policy, and John M. Walker Jr., assistant secretary of the Treasury for enforcement and operations, testified before a joint hearing of two House committees.

Democrats on the panels expressed strong criticism of the administration's failure to consult with Congress or U.S. allies in imposing the trade embargo and other economic sanctions, and predicted it would only drive the Nicaraguan government closer to the Soviet Union.

The administration, after a bruising internal battle, prepared to put out its final regulations, detailing the way the sanctions would be put into effect. The big question was whether contracts in existence when the embargo was declared would be honored or broken.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz, Commerce Secretary Mal-

colm Baldridge and Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d argued that breaking existing contracts would damage the United States' reputation as a reliable supplier, according to administration officials.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and the national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane, took the position that with contract sanctity, the embargo would lack bite and would give Nicaragua time to get alternative sources of supply for the pesticides, fertilizer, feed, agricultural machinery and spare parts that it buys from the United States.

There was a tentative agreement Monday night to grant a broad contract sanctity exemption, which would have permitted many companies doing business with Nicaragua to continue doing business.

According to the administration sources, Mr. McFarlane and Mr. Weinberger were angry and appealed directly to the president. The result was that the final regulations, which were to go into effect at midnight Monday night, had still not been sent to the Federal Register late Tuesday.

Under the regulations, according to Mr. Walker, only those imports that were paid for in cash when the embargo was announced would be permitted entry.

On the export side, the regulations provide for contracts to be fulfilled only if one of three conditions was met: goods were in transit May 1; no alternative export market could be found for the American company; or obligations under a performance bond would be set in motion by nonperformance.

Italian Project to Proceed

E.J. Dionne Jr. of *The New York Times* reported from Rome: Prime Minister Bettino Craxi said Tuesday that Italy would not join the embargo against Nicaragua and intended to go ahead with the \$25-million project.

Mr. Craxi said at a news conference that Italy "found itself in the

same position" as the countries of the Contadora group, which have expressed opposition to the embargo order.

The Contadora group, consisting of Mexico, Panama, Colombia and Venezuela, are seeking a negotiated settlement in Central America.

Mr. Craxi said that Italy intended to "keep its commitment" to build a power plant in the southern part of Nicaragua. Italy has made a \$25-million commitment to the \$50 million plant, in which several other European countries are involved. The project, which would produce electricity from the energy of volcanic gases, has not started.

Mr. Craxi's foreign policy adviser, Antonio Badini, said after the news conference that Mr. Craxi viewed the boycott of Nicaragua as "very counterproductive."

"We are not going to participate in the boycott," Mr. Badini said. "We are not going to cut aid to a country that could otherwise go toward the Eastern bloc."

Mr. Badini also noted that President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua would visit Italy next week. Mr. Ortega, who was in Warsaw on Wednesday, also has scheduled a visit to Spain and is said to be seeking approval for an official visit to France as well.

[In Brussels, a spokesman for Belgium's Foreign Ministry condemned economic sanctions against Nicaragua, saying "economic sanctions do not generally contribute" to a peaceful solution of conflicts. The spokesman declined comment on reports that Belgium would step up banana imports to help Managua overcome the effects of the embargo.]

[A spokesman for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade said the international trade organization would hold a special meeting May 20 in Geneva to discuss the embargo at the request of Nicaragua, which is a member.]

[Foreign ministers of the 25-nation Latin American Economic System will meet Wednesday in



Langhorne A. Motley

Caracas to discuss the embargo, the group's permanent secretary, Sebastian Alegret, said Tuesday in Lima, Peru. Mr. Alegret called the embargo "a very dangerous principle in inter-American relations."

■ 800 Arrested in U.S.

More than 800 people were arrested in five states Tuesday in protests against the economic sanctions. The Associated Press reported. More than 500 people were arrested Tuesday in Massachusetts, while there were 258 arrests in San Francisco, 20 in Connecticut, 17 in New York and 14 in Vermont.

## Anti-Sandinist Rebel Accepts Amnesty

By Robert J. McCartney  
Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — José Efraín Martínez Mondragón has become the first commander of anti-Sandinist guerrillas to return to Nicaragua under the terms of an amnesty law approved earlier this year.

The defection ended what Mr. Martínez Mondragón described as a prolonged personal ordeal of several years as he grappled with his doubts about the rebels' cause and, even more, about their behavior in the field.

In a four-hour interview Monday, he said he left the rebels because he was disgusted with what he said were their routine practices of murder, kidnapping and rape of Nicaraguan civilians.

"They are kidnapping and killing people who just want to work," the 26-year-old defector said. "This wasn't a struggle. It was banditry."

While there have been news reports of alleged killings and abductions by the rebels of civilians who were, or were believed to be, Sandinist sympathizers, Reagan administration officials in the past have denied that such practices were routine and have characterized the reports as propaganda.

In another assertion that was likely to be controversial, Mr. Martínez Mondragón said that the Honduran, Salvadoran and Guatemalan armed forces have supplied the rebels with the bulk of their

ammunition and other military supplies since the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency stopped financing them a year ago.

Because of the severity of his allegations, Mr. Martínez Mondragón's change of heart could contribute to the political debate that extends from Managua to the U.S. Congress over whether Washington should resume financial backing for the rebels.

In 1980, Mr. Martínez Mondragón was among the first Nicaraguans to join the anti-Sandinist resistance. Formerly a sergeant in the National Guard of the deposed dictator Anastasio Somoza, he worked his way up in the resistance movement to become a task force commander.

Eight weeks ago, Mr. Martínez Mondragón and nine other guerrillas, including two other guerrillas, claimed political asylum in the Mexican Embassy in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, and last week the Honduran authorities let him fly to Mexico City.

The defection has already triggered a flurry of activity by several of the players involved, either to control the damage or to maximize it.

Spokesmen in Miami and Honduras for the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, the largest of the rebel groups and the one to which Mr. Martínez Mondragón belonged,

were unavailable Tuesday for comment on his specific allegations.

But the rebel force already has suggested that the defector had lost some of his mental faculties because of an automobile accident. The force has also charged that Mr. Martínez Mondragón's lover was a Sandinist spy who may have encouraged his defection.

The Nicaraguan government quickly made the defector available to the media, presenting him at the interview Monday night and at a news conference upon his arrival Tuesday in Managua.

In the interview, Mr. Martínez Mondragón said that the rebels have regularly killed Nicaraguans who refused to join the rebel cause after crossing the border into Honduras or after being abducted. He said that there were several clandestine cemeteries for such victims along the Nicaraguan-Honduran border.

"If you won't fight," he said, "then they think you are an infiltrator and kill you."

Mr. Martínez Mondragón also said that guerrillas had frequently raped civilian women in Nicaragua and abducted them for sexual purposes.

At one time, he said, he radioed Enrique Bermúdez, the leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, to complain about the treatment of civilians. Mr. Bermúdez told him "to stop interfering in business that

doesn't affect you," the defector said.

Mr. Martínez Mondragón said that he had complained several times to rebel leaders about abuses of civilians and had received unsatisfactory responses.

He also said that the armed forces of Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala were providing the rebel force with the bulk of its ammunition, uniforms and boots.

Mr. Martínez Mondragón said that other rebel commanders had told him that "the CIA advisers arranged for the Salvadoran, Guatemalan and Honduran armies to provide material."

■ Military Freeze Asserted

Nicaraguan military officials said Tuesday that the government has frozen the size of its armed forces and the size of its arsenal. The Washington Post reported from Managua.

The officials said the armed forces have temporarily suspended the military draft, which is believed to have at least doubled the size of the Sandinist military in 17 months. The Sandinists will resume the draft later this year, the officials said, but only to replace soldiers released from duty or killed in action.

The armed forces will import arms, munitions and equipment only to maintain current firepower, they said.

## Ex-U.S. Aide Sentenced in Stock Case

United Press International

WASHINGTON — A U.S. judge sentenced Paul Thayer, the former deputy defense secretary, and Billy Bob Harris, a Dallas stockbroker, to four years in prison Wednesday for giving false information to the Securities and Exchange Commission during an investigation of insider stock trading.

More than 60 prominent people, including former President Gerald R. Ford, Senator Barry Goldwater, Republican of Arizona, and General John W. Vessey Jr., chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, had asked U.S. District Judge Charles R. Richey to be lenient in sentencing Mr. Thayer.

Mr. Thayer, the former chairman of the LTV Corp. of oil field and aerospace products, and Mr. Harris pleaded guilty two months ago to lying to government investigators. Mr. Thayer resigned his government position in January last year after charges were filed against him.

Both Mr. Thayer, 65, and Mr. Harris, 45, to whom Mr. Thayer had passed stock tips, could have been sentenced to five years in prison. Both men were fined the maximum \$5,000.



Paul Thayer

Prosecutors had accused Mr. Thayer of providing inside information to Mr. Harris on prospective company takeovers that allowed Mr. Thayer's girlfriend, Sandra K. Ryne, 39, Mr. Harris, and Mr. Harris's friends to make stock purchases that yielded a profit of about \$3 million.

Lawyers for the defendants said they reached a settlement with the Securities and Exchange Commission on Tuesday in which Mr. Thayer agreed to pay \$555,000 and Mr. Harris would pay \$275,000 in restitution.

Mr. Thayer and Mr. Harris were directed to report to an unidentified prison in Texas on Monday.

U.S. Attorney Joseph E. diGenova said that while the men would be "technically eligible for parole in 60 days, under the parole guidelines they will serve at least a year given the nature of the offense."

Attorneys for Mr. Thayer and Mr. Harris had requested that they be placed on probation and ordered to perform community service. The government asked Judge Richey to sentence them to a term in prison though "not a substantial term."

Rejecting these arguments, Judge Richey said he sent the two men to prison "to maintain the integrity of our system of justice."

"In a case like this, just as in the case of many other famous men who have stood by the bar of justice in this courthouse, there is a sacred trust we have in this country," the judge told the defendants.

## UPI's Troubles Go Back a Long Way

By Eleanor Randolph  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In some ways, it seemed like the last straw. United Press International was filing Chapter 11 papers in U.S. Bankruptcy Court more than a week ago when the White House called and asked for \$30,000.

It was up-front money, the UPI people were told. Without it, the news service's White House team, including the dean of White House reporters, Helen Thomas, could not go on President Ronald Reagan's trip to Europe.

"I agreed to guarantee \$15,000 and Tony Insolia guaranteed \$15,000," said James D. Squires, editor of the Chicago Tribune. Mr. Insolia is the editor of Newsday.

"No one wants to run in on that barely breathing body and tromp on it," Mr. Squires added.

If UPI has almost always seemed to be on the critical list, the next few weeks could determine once and for all whether it will survive. Deep in debt, mired in a tug-of-war between the owners and the managers, the news service born 78 years ago may emerge as something different — a data service, a photo service or perhaps a sports wire.

Or it may not emerge at all, making room for other wire service expansions, particularly the older and larger Associated Press.

As American editors sit at UPI's bedside, however, the question lingers about what has happened to the wire service that spawned, among others, Walter Cronkite, David Brinkley, Eric Sevareid, Harrison Salisbury and the late Merriam Smith.

A series of editors, broadcasters, and present and former employees of the wire service suggested in recent days that UPI has suffered from a variety of ailments over the last few decades.

But the most basic difficulty, most of them agreed, was the difference in the way AP and UPI have been operated since their beginnings.

In the tumultuous and tough era of journalism at the turn of the century, The Associated Press had established a firm hold on the

fledgling news service business. Formed in 1892, The AP was set up as a nonprofit "cooperative," a news service run jointly by the press barons who took The AP wire.

AP had its own management and staff, but it could also tap into the facilities or the news reports of all its member newspapers, an agreement that stands today. The rewards to AP members were that their wire service would often freeze-out competitive papers in their market, a method of doing business that was eventually stopped.

Irritated that this franchising by AP made it difficult for him to start newspapers at the turn of the century, R.W. Scripps decided to create his own news agency. It was to be a plucky, street-fighter of a service up against the then-stodgy Associated Press.

United Press was a business, not a cooperative, when it was set up in 1907. But it would also become a mission for R.W. Scripps.

A classic history of UPI called "Deadline: Every Minute" by Joe Alex Morris quotes Scripps as saying in his later years that he believed he had "made it impossible for the men who control The Associated Press to suppress the truth or successfully disseminate falsehood."

He added, "I regard my life's greatest service to the people of this country to be the creation of United Press."

Still, UPI was always in a position of selling a service to newspapers that already owned their own service — AP. So, to compete, UPI more than often sold its news for less.

"The problem from the beginning was that UP charged less for its services," said a newspaperman from a smaller wire service that could benefit if UPI disappeared. "They got into charging on the cheap and they never got out."

In the years that Scripps paid the bills, UPI was mostly a shoestring operation, a stepchild that sometimes put out great American scoops and at other times faltered on its own methods — thus, the old

newsroom joke that "UP gets it first; AP gets it right."

If it was more fun at UPI, it has always been a life that bred urgency, loyalty and poverty.

The service, notorious for its low salaries, has always run on energy, often young energy. Almost every newsroom in America is peopled with reporters who got a toehold in the business by working for UPI — "the only place where you could be a bureau chief in Nigeria at 24," as an editor recalls advising those yearning to be journalists.

Some of the good ones stayed at UPI, but many more of them left, especially in recent years.

Perhaps the only really flush period for UPI in recent decades was in the years after United Press merged with the International News Service. The consolidation, announced May 24, 1958, was named United Press International, and UPI became UPI.

Grant Dillman, who retired in 1983 as UPI vice president and Washington manager, said: "That was partly based on optimism of Scripps-Howard that UPI could finally compete on an equal ground. For several years, there was a very orderly merit system for raises. Inevitably, the economic base tended to dwindle. It got tougher and tougher."

The Scripps family reportedly began to lose its devotion to the news service in the 1970s. Some estimates on annual losses ranged up to \$12 million a year.

"At that time they came around and asked every major company if they would buy it," he said, "but the problem was that you could either lose money or fold it and nobody wanted to forever be known as the guy who killed UPI."

When the newspaper industry failed to come to UPI's rescue, Scripps had what one editor called "a fire sale." The wire was sold in June 1982 to a group headed by two young "entrepreneurs," as they called themselves: Douglas Reiss, then 38, and William Geissler, 36, both of Nashville, Tennessee.

The sale for \$1, included a payment by Scripps of more than \$5 million for working capital, according to sources close to the transaction. Scripps also wiped out a pension debt, the sources said, handing over an operation that one insider called "virtually debt free."

Mr. Reiss and Mr. Geissler later sold UPI's foreign newspapers to Reuters, a competing British-owned agency, for \$5 million, including deferred payments. Company officials said the price was far below market value. Mr. Reiss said, "If we hadn't desperately needed the cash, we wouldn't have done the Reuters deal."

After shopping for months for an editor in chief for UPI, the two owners found Maxwell McCrobie, former editor of the Chicago Tribune, a respected newspaper who could lend his name to their troubled news service.

Still, many of those who use UPI believe that the post-Scripps crowd were facing problems that had little to do with who was sitting in the executive office. At the smaller papers, UPI began to bite the dust.

William B. Brown, executive editor of the Columbus (Georgia) Ledger and Inquirer, said his paper decided about five years ago that they could only afford one wire service, so they canceled UPI.

"Even though I always felt some underdog sympathy for UPI, when I had to decide where I got the most bang for my buck, we went with AP," he added.



Claus von Bulow, right, and his lawyer listen to the judge.

## Judge in Von Bulow Case Denies Motion for Mistrial

By Jonathan Friendly  
New York Times Service

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island — A judge has refused to grant a mistrial of the case against Claus von Bulow, a move sought by his lawyers on the ground that the jury had been prejudiced by statements that his wife was involved in a struggle the night before she was found in an irreversible coma.

But Judge Corinne P. Grande left open Tuesday the possibility of granting the motion later if the state failed to produce enough medical testimony to allow the jury to conclude that a struggle had occurred.

Mr. von Bulow, a 58-year-old New York and Newport society figure, is being tried for the second time on charges that he tried twice to murder his wealthy wife, Marina, with insulin injections.

His lawyers said the trial should be halted immediately because jurors would be unable to forget a witness's references to a fight in the bedroom suite of the von Bulows' Newport mansion on Dec. 20, 1980.

Defense lawyers said a mistrial was unavoidable because Judge Grande barred testimony on Monday by the witness, Dr. Jeremy Worthington, a neurologist. They said Dr. Worthington was the only prosecution witness willing to say that Mrs. von Bulow suffered bruises and scratches resulting from an assault that night.

Mrs. von Bulow was found on the bathroom floor the next morning in a coma that doctors say is irreversible. The defense suggests the coma was caused by drugs, alcohol or some naturally occurring medical condition. The state contends that the coma was caused by an insulin injection.

Judge Grande said she eventually would be to order a mistrial if the only evidence introduced concerning a struggle was "flagrantly impermissible" or if she believed she could not effectively instruct the jury to ignore prejudicial suggestions by the state.

But the prosecution may still establish its theory about the struggle through medical testimony, she said, adding that "it has not reached that point where a mistrial is called for."

With the jury was absent from the courtroom, and before ruling Tuesday, the judge explained her interpretation of what she called the state's theory.

"Here is a woman, drugged, partially drugged, in her own home, where normally she would be safe, secure, with a husband she's come to rely upon, care for, be concerned about, and she suddenly awakes from this drugged condition, as you suggested yesterday."

"Perhaps she is in a semi-drugged state. It is the middle of the night. No one else is around. She awakens to find her husband injecting her. And she struggles, struggles for her life. And in the struggle — the state's theory — she is scratched."

The judge said that prosecutors could allege that the struggle occurred if they submitted sufficient evidence, "meeting all the guidelines that the law has put into place."



## Senators Protest to Meese For Not Trying Hutton Aides

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Democratic senators have written to Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d saying they are "deeply concerned" that the Justice Department declined to prosecute E.F. Hutton & Co. executives for a multimillion-dollar stock fraud, but sent a shoplifter to jail for 30 days.

E.F. Hutton & Co., one of the largest U.S. brokerage firms, pleaded guilty May 2 to an elaborate fraud that allowed it to earn up to \$8 million. None of its officials was prosecuted. The company's president, Scott Pierce, is the brother of Barbara Pierce Bush, wife of Vice President George Bush.

The shoplifter, Karen E. Hill, was prosecuted by a U.S. attorney in the District of Columbia less than a week before the Hutton plea. She was convicted of stealing four sweaters worth about \$200 and jailed for 30 days. She had once been convicted on a marijuana charge and was arrested in the 1970s for soliciting for prostitution.

"She gets time," the 15 Democratic senators said in a letter Tuesday to Mr. Meese. "E.F. Hutton officials get no time."

E.F. Hutton pleaded guilty to a fraud that let the firm use millions of dollars a day of bank funds without paying interest.

After pleading guilty to 2,000 felonies of wire and mail fraud, the firm agreed to pay \$2 million in criminal fines and the government's \$750,000 costs of the investigation.

The senators said their concern about the case had been deepened by further information that they said was "reportedly offered by Robert Ogren, your top prosecutor for white-collar crime."

The information, they said, was that Hutton's fraudulent scheme "very likely involved checks totaling more than twice the amount initially believed."

## C. J. A. O. CENTURION



The Centurion Executive. 18 karat gold. Quartz. Water-resistant. With sweep-second hand; day and date. An art carried to perfection in Swiss watches.

MELLERIO  
9, rue de la Paix  
75002 PARIS  
261 57 53

EXPOSITION DE LA COLLECTION

## Tonight could be the night

A touch of elegance and style. Cosmopolitan dining flair. And a hint of Lady Luck. What more exciting way to unwind and relax?

To make your evening out an evening to remember, discover these 3 glittering, glittered addresses.

**Spielcasino Aachen** (Aachen, Germany) Intriguing international atmosphere. Avantgarde interiors with more than 100 works by leading contemporary artists. First class Gala Restaurant (Michelin star). Dancing in Club Zero.

**Spielcasino Geynhausen** (Geynhausen, Germany) Germany's latest. Tasteful gaming salons in the midst of the lovely Kurpark. Sophisticated ambience created by innovative architecture, lighting, color and art. Gourmet dining. Slot machines. Roulette. Black Jack daily from 3 p.m.

**Spielcasino Bremen** (Bremen, Germany) Warm, inviting club atmosphere on celebrated Böttcherstrasse. Choice dishes in the Flott Restaurant. Drinks in the Nautilus Bar.

**Roulette - Black Jack** (Baccara in Aix-la-chapelle) daily from 3 p.m.

Messieurs, Mesdames - Faites vos jeux.



# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Hanging On in Lebanon

New battles in Lebanon, new waves of refugees: Two things are going on. The Israelis, long cursed for entering and staying so long, are leaving, but they are leaving behind a vacuum that the contending Lebanese tribes are struggling to fill. The Syrians, having outlasted all of Lebanon's would-be foreign patrons (French, American, Israeli), are imposing an order of their own, but only slowly and partially. Between Israel's withdrawal and Syria's hesitation, Lebanon bleeds and fragments.

At this point in the withdrawal, Israel has no energy left to serve the purpose — manipulating the large affairs of Lebanon — that successive governments in Jerusalem pursued by political and military means from the mid-1970s on. Those Lebanese, mostly Maronite Christians, who bet on Israel are paying dearly for it. Only in the south of Lebanon, closest to the border, do Israelis expect to exercise control — a concern limited to border safety. They will rely mostly, and tacitly, on the weakened Shia community to keep the enfeebled PLO from forming up again.

The broad Syrian purpose is to dominate Lebanon — for considerations of security and Syrian and Arab politics alike. The particular

Syrian purpose is to wipe out the gains made after the Israeli invasion of 1982 by Lebanese elements not subordinate to Damascus. This explains why the Shia and Druze are on the march in the south and in Beirut and why the Christians are on the run. Those on the march are, as usual, going too far. The Syrians could use their influence to reduce the pain — specifically, to defuse the confrontation building up around Jezzine. The fate of tens of thousands of Lebanese (and much else in Lebanon) depends on whether the Syrians will actually assert the imperial authority they claim.

One hears much about Lebanon's tribes and warlords these days and little about its government. The Christian president faces a rebellion by a well-armed Christian militia leader who claims that the president has bowed excessively to Syria. The Sunni Muslim prime minister resigned in April. The United States, badly burned, transmits good wishes cautiously from the sidelines. It should keep a brighter spotlight on the bloodshed and upheaval, and it should funnel more humanitarian aid through the lone custodian, frail as it is, of the idea of Lebanon — the Lebanese government.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Ethiopia: The Next Stage

The Ethiopian government's latest contribution to the welfare of the Ethiopian people is a forced evacuation of some 50,000 refugees from a feeding camp, ostensibly to resume a normal life in their home villages. The resulting international outcry forced the country's leader, Mengistu Haile Mariam, to disavow the action. The sequence underlines the continuing tensions between Marxist-Leninist Ethiopia and the democratic nations supporting it, and the difficult new stage of the country's ordeal.

The West has made possible a relief effort of nation-saving dimensions. For Ethiopia's rulers it is a great embarrassment to need help from countries they profess to abhor, to suffer the interventions that the donors rightly insist on in order to bring mercy and to have to accept criticism of the regime's policies that caused or aggravated the crisis. Among the donors the thought regularly stirs whether it is worth providing help that saves lives but also props up a squalid and hostile regime, one that has countenanced massive suffering — especially in rebel-held areas — to stay in power.

The very success of relief may be sharpening these tensions. The camps offer refuge but also spread disease and dependency; they are not

for all time. Meanwhile, foreign donors have, through their efforts, created a possibility of starting to move people back to their old villages or to new villages. But the donors are ill-prepared for this necessary next phase.

For instance, American law permits only relief, not rehabilitation, in countries such as Ethiopia with which the United States has unresolved property and debt disputes. Grain for bread, yes, grain for seed, no. In all the donor countries, the compassion that sustained the rescue of stricken children diffuses as families, saved, trickle back to the land. Development was faring poorly before the present drought-plus-mismanagement crisis. Few in the West think it makes economic sense, let alone political sense, to rebuild the country the Marxist leadership's way.

There is no clear path through these difficulties, but it helps to keep in mind what the priorities should be: 1) save lives; 2) ease the political disputes between Ethiopia and some of its neighbors that generate refugees; 3) let Ethiopia, for its rehabilitation, move out of the charity ward back into the realm of the international development institutions.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Remember the Armenians

President Reagan's failure to grasp the power of remembrance has got him into fresh trouble. He asks Congress to defeat a joint resolution that would designate next April 24 as a day of remembrance honoring Armenian victims of a genocidal massacre and dispersion in 1915. Mr. Reagan contends that the observance would harm relations with an important ally and inadvertently reward terrorism.

This reasoning is bitterly resented by law-abiding Armenians in America, whose ancestors were killed or driven into exile by the Ottoman regime. Speaking for them is George Deukmejian, governor of California:

"We recognize that Turkey is a military ally of the United States, but a mature society should be able to admit its past mistakes."

"Why should we be so concerned about a tragedy which occurred 70 years ago? The answer lies in the events that have happened

since . . . A terrible pattern has repeated itself over and over again. Hitler decided he could get away with the extermination of 6 million Jews because, as he put it, 'Who still talks nowadays about the extermination of the Armenians?' And in April 1945, exactly 30 years after the Armenian genocide, allied forces liberated the death camps of Nazi Germany."

"And exactly 30 years after that, in April 1975, came the fall of Southeast Asia and the beginning of the reign of terror in Cambodia that destroyed over one-fourth of the Cambodian people. A new generation — a new genocide . . . If the civilized world continues to be silent, this cycle of horrors will go on repeating itself over and over again."

Mr. Deukmejian has grasped the point that somehow eluded his friend in the White House. Congress should pass the resolution.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### A 1940s Lesson: Don't Pretend

We can more easily agree with our former German enemies than with our former Soviet allies on the definition of "what we were fighting for." Of course the alliance with the Soviet Union was a strategic necessity. The Red Army played the largest part in defeating Nazi Germany in Europe. No ideological differences countered to obscure this plain historical truth. Yet with hindsight we can see that one of the Western allies' greatest mistakes was to pretend to the world, and to themselves, that the Soviet Union was also fighting for a liberal world order: that we and they meant the same thing by words like "democracy," "freedom" and "self-determination." The lesson of this historic mistake for today's defenders of the free world is: Do not pretend. Do not pretend that the enemy of our enemy is automatically our friend.

— The Times (London).

### No Idea Is Too Preposterous

Did you ever notice how, when you hold Procter & Gamble's man-in-the-moon logo up to a mirror, the curlicues in the old geezer's whiskers form "666" — the symbol of the Antichrist? Go ahead and laugh.

But someone somewhere did such reflecting and concluded that the household products conglomerate was promoting satanism. Thus began a 1980 whispering campaign that took on a devilish life of its own. Neither Jerry Falwell nor Dear Abby nor even a toll-free telephone recording — P&G enlisted the help of all three — could snuff the rumors. So the company is redesigning its packages.

The saga would be funny if it were not such a frightening object lesson in the power of irrational thinking. No idea is too silly or too preposterous, it appears, if enough people believe it to be true.

— The Milwaukee Journal.

## FROM OUR MAY 9 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1910: Now Wives May Rob Husbands**  
CHICAGO — Married men who have been in the habit of giving their wives excuses on which to run the house were thrown in a panic when Judge Gemmell, in the Municipal Court, decided (on April 29) that a wife has a right to rob her husband when he fails to give her any regular money. The decision was released when Gustave H. DeKolkey had his wife arrested on a charge of robbing him. According to Gustave, his wife, her brother and a boarder bore him to the floor. While the two men festooned themselves on his prostrate form, his wife made a tour of his pockets, which netted her \$11. "He hasn't given me a cent for a year," said Mrs. DeKolkey. Said Judge Gemmell: "A wife has a right to 'hold up' her husband when he does not give her enough for her support."

**1935: Scientists 'Tame' the Neutron**  
PARIS — A long stride toward solving the problem of releasing atomic energy which would make available unlimited sources of power has been reported at the annual meeting of the American Physical Society in Washington. A group of Columbia University scientists reported that they had tamed the neutron, recently discovered fundamental unit of matter, and that in its tamed state it possessed powers exceeding those it had exhibited in the wild state in which it went through the densest matter as easily as light goes through glass. Scientists have found a way to collect these unelectrically charged particles as a cloud of the strangest gas and with properties that stagger the imagination. A puff of this gas would probably be the most lethal agency ever discovered.

**INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE**  
JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982  
KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUBNER, Publisher  
Executive Editor: RENE BONDY  
Managing Editor: ALAIN LECOUR  
Deputy Editor: RICHARD H. MORGAN  
Deputy Editor: STEPHAN W. CONAWAY  
Associate Editor: FRANCOIS DESMAISONS  
Director of Circulation: ROLF D. KRANENBUHL, Director of Advertising Sales

Philip M. Foisie, Walter Wells, Samuel Art, Robert K. McCabe, Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 747-1263. Telex: 612718 (Herald), Cables Herald Paris. ISSN: 0294-8052.

Directors of the publication: Walter H. Hubner, Managing Editor, 24-24 Haverley Rd., Hong Kong. Tel.: 5-285618. Telex: 61170.  
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin McKelvey, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9LT. Tel.: 262009.  
Gen. Mgr.: Germany: W. Landwehr, Friedrichstr. 15, 1000 Frankfurt 1, FRG. Tel.: 416721.  
S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 75201125. Commission Paritaire No. 61337.  
U.S. subscription: \$318. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.  
© 1985, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

# The Lesson, Simply, Is That War Is Hell

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — President Reagan's visit to the site of the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp and then to the German military cemetery at Bitburg was to symbolize what has changed 40 years after the defeat of the Third Reich. There were amazingly clumsy mistakes and ugly undertones in arranging all this, but the affair serves to highlight both how far the world has moved and how much remains essentially the same.

In 1962, on the occasion of President de Gaulle's dramatic trip of French-German reconciliation, the Social Democratic politician Carlo Schmidt, who had been an anti-Nazi exile, wrote: "If de Gaulle shakes hands with us, then our hands are no longer dirty. After everything that has happened, we could not after all grant ourselves absolute." Twenty-three years later, Chancellor Kohl, who was 15 when the war ended, showed that the German craving remains. But no one can grant absolute.

Alois Mertes, the Bundestag deputy from Bitburg, told Mr. Reagan: "We Germans have provided mankind with great and splendid accomplishments, but we have also committed terrible acts. However, it is not in keeping with Jewish and Christian ethics to apportion blame collectively. It is always the individual who bears responsibility." That should be accepted.

And that is why President Reagan was wrong to speak repeatedly of "one man's totalitarian dictatorship," "the awful evil started by one

man." (He never pronounced the name of Adolf Hitler, or the word genocide. It was not one man who killed so many millions. That myth should not be allowed to grow.)

It is not even quite true, as Mr. Reagan said, that "we can mourn the German war dead today, as human beings, crushed by a vicious ideology. No one dies abstractly."

What must be true, for all, is Mr. Reagan's pledge at Bergen-Belsen: "Never again."

The 40 years have transformed the world in many ways, especially Germany. It is hard now to visualize the charred rubble fields of the cities that I saw myself soon after the war. In the whole city of Cologne, near Bonn, 300 houses were left undamaged. In Düsseldorf, 98 percent of the homes were uninhabitable. Ravaged Berlin was left with 170 women to every 100 men.

It did not require a conscious will for reconciliation or forgiveness to offer food to the old women who faint from hunger on the street. It did not matter what ideology they believed. Our own humane instincts mattered, and still do.

West Germany is a prosperous country, capable of generosity to those who are starving in other parts of the world. It lives in freedom. But it is a troubled country — because of the past lying beneath the bright skyscrapers and be-

flowered city streets and the named and nameless graves, because of a present that keeps part of the Germans on the other side of an armored line, and because of an uncertain future.

No one could have foreseen the well-being and friendships now enjoyed. They, too, are the result of many individual responsibilities. They were not inevitable. Neither is the future.

Mr. Reagan spoke about the "totalitarian darkness" that remains in the world. While he did not mention the Soviet Union, that was clearly his meaning. And he spoke of peace.

There have been some 140 armed conflicts since World War II, but the peace has been kept in Europe, so long the tinderbox of conflagration. Not all wars are caused by ideology. The human yearning for tranquility can still be out-matched by human greed, human stupidity, vengeful human fears and the appetite for power.

It is not enough to proclaim the best intentions and to denounce the adversary. Peace must be won by mutual effort, sober judgment, the prudence of the wise. It certainly does not help to compare the dismal, repressive Communist regimes of today to Nazi Germany. That sounds too much like another crusade. If there is to be a celebration of 80 years of peace one day, and there must be or there will be nothing, it is the responsibility of leaders on both sides now. The lesson is the simple old one that war is hell.

The New York Times.

## Gorbachev's Slow System Has a Live Private Sector

By Ellen Goodman

MOSCOW — One of the many surprises in this massive, lumbering capital city is the palpable energy and ingenuity of the people who live here. The formal Soviet system may grumble at change and may mutter in its own mind about bureaucracy, but there is an informal system at work, one as chaotic and irrepressible as human nature.

The spirit of free enterprise is thriving and not merely in the semi-official peasant market where private farmers sell their household tomatoes for \$5 a pound. It is part of the psyche of Muscovites, who have rising expectations and Western tastes in a Second World marketplace.

In seven days on these streets, I have seen some of the most passionate shoppers that a mall-wary American could imagine. It is rare that a Muscovite to pass one of the stands set up on street corners or in doorways without checking the contents.

When a line forms at a shop, there is a universal urge to see what is for sale. Even my translator, walking our rounds of formal appointments, veers automatically into a shoe store that expects a shipment; then, catching herself, she backs out in embarrassment. Most private conversations with urban Russians turn to prices. How much does a shirt cost in America? A good coat? A tape recorder?

The stores are not a type of goods. The state supermarkets have enough staples to satisfy hunger, if not relieve boredom. A constant, defensive restraint in a Soviet citizen's life is, "We have that, too," we have that, too. The Soviet Union makes almost anything made in the rest of the world, but in quantities that tease the

imagination and whet the appetite. An American friend here says, "They make 10,000 toasters a year."

To my Western eye, an extraordinary amount of time and interest is invested in getting hold of something scarce and desirable. I am regaled with hoisterous stories about the search for food for a party, a good pair of boots for the winter, tickets to the theater. Americans work to acquire the money to buy these items; in Moscow it is equally important to have contacts, develop a relationship with the butcher, exchange and share with friends, know someone with access to a store where goods are sold for foreign currency only.

The enormous vitality of this second system, this private sector, contradicts the Western stereotype of Soviet citizens as dependent and passive. The state may regulate production, distribute housing and control wages, but in the reality of everyday life the struggle to enrich life is met with imagination, flexibility and a passion largely lacking in public life.

Indeed, if there is a collective spirit in Moscow it is not in the government but in the effort to get something done despite, around, over, under the government. It is the difficulties, the daily hassles, that throw people together — families, neighbors, friends — into webs of interdependence.

Even as a visitor, I catch glimpses of this. I try to change my hotel reservations and encounter a barrier of new rules. To change a reservation, I must stay for the whole stay all over again. This is crazy, I tell the clerk, using my most useful Russian phrase. We smile at each other, she demurs, cuts through the reddest of tape and



suddenly, unofficially, it's done. One way to move the immovable is to appeal directly for a commodity in great demand in this city: help.

At the same time I begin to sense and share the Muscovites' pleasure in personal victories. A woman tells me in great and ironic detail about her monthlong campaign to get the right travel papers — a success story. The third item we try to order from the restaurant menu is actually available. I applaud. I dredge up a telephone number in this city without directory

assistance, where telephone books are at a premium, and I cheer.

But it is also clear to this outsider that too much creative energy goes into these victories: beating a bureaucratic obstacle, chasing a shortage. The energy siphoned off from work or public life is as obvious as the sight of grocery lines at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. I do not envy the new leader who wants to change these systems in the cause of productivity.

Washington Post Writers Group.

## A New Leader Finds a Computer Threat to the State

By James A. Nathan

NEWARK, Delaware — Official American visitors to Moscow soon discover that the only accurate street map of the city is provided by the U.S. Embassy. Up to now the Soviet attitude has been, "If you don't know where you are, you shouldn't be there." But what would happen to Soviet society if information became common? Could the Soviet Union be transformed by entering the computer age?

After years of dismissing Western microcomputers as a kind of electronic hula hoop, the Soviets have suddenly reversed themselves. The first positive review of personal computers appeared last year in the Soviet journal Science and Technology. The journal, after detailing the numerous advantages of the proliferation of Western microcomputers, observed, "Personal computers are a direct link to people, providing them with information . . . which allows decision-making in areas they have not had access to before."

New information? Individual decision-making? These are hardly familiar Communist tenets. Yet Science and Technology dismissed ideological concerns with only a shrug: "Will these computers be good or bad? This is a matter for philosophers." A few months later the "philosophers" of Mikhail Gorbachev's new Politburo decided to adopt universal computer literacy training for 9 million Soviet schoolchildren. The chosen tool is, apparently, a familiar symbol of America's technological innovation: the Apple II computer. The common Apple has come in for considerable plaudits, while Soviet initiatives have been rudely dismissed in Soviet commentaries. This is an astonishing tribute to the Soviet inability to purloin even mass-marketed high-tech gadgetry.

Recently, Soviet sources began a campaign to lure foreign computer manufacturers with the prospect of enormous purchases. Perhaps Mr. Gorbachev had nervously noted the appearance of Apples in Chinese classrooms some years ago. Another explanation of the new Soviet embrace of computer literacy is as an admission that the Soviet Union risks becoming a spectator to a new technology dominated by microprocessors.

The implications of the explosion in consumer microcomputers in the West, as the Soviets have acknowledged in print, are at least as profound as the spread of the telephone or the rise of the automobile. But this may underestimate the matter for the Soviet Union. Old Bolsheviks have been able to accommodate cars and telephones without much ideological dislocation, or without the prospect of relinquishing their practical levers

of power. Besides, the distribution of telephones and cars has been small by Western standards. The pace of their introduction was slow and their quality was never particularly good.

But information is different. Information has been a key to the dominance of the Communist Party. Parcelling out knowledge has always been the prerogative of the party or the state. Even telephone numbers are hard to come by in the Soviet Union. But telephone listings can be generated by the simplest computers, and a vast index of numbers can be stored, traded and transferred on a thought. This is crazy, I tell the clerk, using my most useful Russian phrase. We smile at each other, she demurs, cuts through the reddest of tape and

hand, if computers become as common as radios, a malevolent government could require their use in all communications. In a world of universal computers, the state, with Orwellian thoroughness, could monitor

all telecommunications. The post office would simply be abolished.

And yet floppy disks would still be transportable and would enable people to transfer and trade vast amounts of information.

Between a Soviet world where the computer is everywhere and a world of relative computer scarcity, there is a probable chasm of generations. In the short run, microcomputers in the hands of schoolchildren will bode ill for the police state.

This embrace of microcomputers for schoolchildren holds out the prospect for breathtaking change. Certainly there have been false starts before. From Lenin's "New Economic Policy" to Khrushchev's schemes for leaping the West. Yet in this endeavor to jump the racing train of technology, the Soviets may find themselves in uncharted terrain: a brave new world where citizens can read what they choose.

The writer, a professor at the University of Delaware, contributed this column to the Los Angeles Times.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Reconciliation at Bitburg?

I am a Jewish American married to a Dutch national and I have lived in Europe for almost 20 years. When I came in 1965, I mistook only thought that I regarded World War II as history and that I had forgiven the German people. It did not take me long to realize that I had simply buried my real feelings, and that the Dutch felt and felt entirely different.

Why? Because the scars of the war dot their landscape and are engraved in their people. Some who survived the Holocaust have unerasable scars. Some, like my husband's family, will never forget the "razzias," the hunger and the cold of the last winter, the tulip bulbs for dinner, even the accidental RAF bombings.

The house I live in has a hidden cellar with an escape door under a bush in the garden. Near where my son takes his music lesson is a giant bunker. About four blocks from our home are the remains of an anti-aircraft battery embedded in the soil. It takes 10 minutes to drive to the dune in The Hague where the Germans executed resistance fighters.

Every year, on the evening of May 4, there is silence as thousands of young and old Dutch people file by in remembrance. The Dutch tourist office unofficially requests German tourists to stay home on that day.

People do try to promote reconciliation and do intellectually realize that we cannot foist the sins of the fathers and mothers on the children.

But it is the new Germany, born out of the wartime rubble, that deserves honor, and not the dead in a German military cemetery.

ROBERTA ENSCHEDE, Wassenaar, Netherlands.

As a Briton whose adolescence was shadowed by the ever-growing Nazi threat, who still vividly remembers those terrible 18 months between the fall of France and America's entry into the war — when Britain stood alone against the Hitlerian juggernaut — and who is proud to have served in World War II, I am most profoundly shocked and distressed that the leader of the free world persisted in paying a "reconciliation" visit to a German military cemetery. Even had there been no more than one Waffen SS grave at Bitburg, it should have been more than sufficient reason for giving the cemetery a wide berth. There can be no reconciliation with the horrors of Nazism.

Such utter callousness, lack of judgment and sheer ignorance in the president of the most powerful country in the world is truly frightening.

This letter should not be construed as anti-German, just anti-Nazi.

PEGGY FENN, Geneva.

In response to the opinion column "Vietnam's Five Lessons for America" (April 26) by Henry Steele Commager:

When in the future I visit the memorial in Washington to America's dead in Vietnam I will keep for all

the men and women who died there — including those who dropped napalm, and also those who suffer still from its effects. Are we to remove the names of soldiers who dropped the napalm? Could they have refused? I wept as a young girl reading of that war, as my own friends died there.

Of the quarter of myself that is German, must I now be ashamed? Will it be thought wrong to say "some of my best friends are Germans?" Isn't there enough hate in this ever smaller world already? As a Christian I am taught to forgive. I am not asked or asked to forget. To live with the hate brought forward by so many is in itself a kind of death.

Revenge is not mine; true forgiveness may be divine. We don't seem to have come very far after all.

J.A. WALWORTH, Paris.

A War That Was Lost

Mr. Commager's column (see preceding letter) is an affront to the hundreds of thousands who fled South Vietnam after the collapse of the government in 1975. It is estimated that half of all "boat people" perished at sea. This tragedy was not inevitable, and Mr. Commager's concept of America's "moral tradition of honor and magnanimity" would find little support here in the refugee camps. People fled because the war was lost, not because it was fought.

I.H. AMBRICE, Hong Kong.

## A Summit With Little To Show

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — When people started calling it the "Bitburg summit," you could be excused for thinking that nothing much was going to be accomplished on economic problems. In the end, the Bonn economic summit indeed turned out to be close to a bust.

At a time when the global economy clearly needed the benefit of active steps to ward off protectionist trends, spur economic growth and reduce unemployment, the seven leading industrial nations failed to promise much beyond the status quo.

There were several related economic goals at Bonn, chief among them the U.S. and Japanese aim to get a new round of multilateral trade negotiations started in 1986. Despite pledges by earlier summits to roll back protectionist devices and methods, all sorts of trade restraints have been proliferating. But an adamant French president — defensive about the cheap rate of the French franc against the strong American dollar — blocked the will of the other six.

Fearful that a new round would reduce present protection of French farmers under Europe's Common Agricultural Policy, Francois Mitterrand said: "They asked me for discussions in 1986 when the ground isn't fully prepared. I said no."

French stubbornness is not new. In 1978, at the first Bonn summit, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said he would

block a trade round then about to begin. But he bent to pressure; he did not want to be isolated in Europe, or risk a break with West Germany, France's largest trading partner.

"Mitterrand's willingness to be isolated," said an American observer, "may be the best indication of the degree of France's economic troubles, and the extent to which Mitterrand is worried about next year's parliamentary elections." Polls indicate that the conservatives will win, which could make it difficult for Mr. Mitterrand to remain in power, although his term runs until 1988.

Naturally, Reagan administration officials put the best face possible on the failure to get a starting date for the trade negotiations. They point out that all, including France, endorse the idea of a trade round "as soon as possible," and that a preparatory session will be held in July.

The hard reality is that this group will not be working under the discipline that would result if they had a deadline to meet. If they get bogged down trying to create an agenda that will satisfy Mr. Mitterrand, there is the danger that the U.S. Congress, already sounding protectionist, will be difficult to restrain. "There will be more political opportunities for Congress to blow its cool," says an experienced trade negotiator.

The failure at Bonn goes beyond the trade issue. The Americans wanted to encourage West Germany, Japan and possibly Britain to expand their economies so as to take up some of the economic slack appearing in America. They struck out. European leaders made clear that they give a higher priority to avoiding a renewal of inflation than to stimulating growth, despite high unemployment.

By the same token, few tough words were addressed to Mr. Reagan about the U.S. budget deficit and the overvalued dollar, or to the Japanese about their global trade surplus. Earlier talk of a monetary conference disappeared into the vague notation that the matter would be discussed at the next annual meeting of the World Bank and the IMF. Like the others, Mr. Reagan got away with a pledge that does not go beyond the commitment of present American policy.

And what did the Third World get out of Bonn? The debt problem was brushed off in ho-hum language. The leaders said they "stand ready to discuss greater resources" for the World Bank, even though everybody knows that, in reality, the United States is opposed to the idea.

In reaching for one token of success, American officials cite the endorsement by all nations of various supply-side and market-oriented techniques which the Reagan people assert account for the recovery and job spur in America. But there is nothing in European advances on the front will go forward any faster because of anything that was said or agreed upon at Bonn.

The most serious fallout from Bonn is that the failure reinforces the argument that summits at best are a wasteful exercise, taking up huge amounts of preparatory time that only serve narrow political purposes. But I would argue that these summits, which bring the leaders face to face on economic issues, are important. It is especially important for the American president to listen to the problems of the others. For too long the United States has gone about its business, not caring much about the impact of its enormous economy on the world. But as imports cut deeper into American jobs, Americans are beginning to realize how much their prosperity is tied to global prosperity. It is better to be talking than not talking.

The Washington Post.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.



## U.S. Offers To Confer With Arab Delegation

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has offered to hold talks with a Jordanian-Palestinian group provided that it does not include members of the Palestine Liberation Organization, according to State Department officials.

The officials said Tuesday that there also would have to be agreement that holding such talks would enhance the prospects for peace with Israel.

Jordanian officials said these conditions had been met by the PLO, but the American officials said there had been no clear-cut acceptance.

"We are getting mixed signals," an official said.

The State Department officials said that Secretary of State George P. Shultz would affirm the U.S. position when he meets this week with Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel, President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and King Hussein of Jordan.

It is possible, the officials said, that Mr. Shultz may meet with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian group if American conditions are met, but this is not considered likely.

U.S. officials have met with non-PLO Palestinians in the past, but the idea of a meeting with a Palestinian-Jordanian group has been proposed by the Arabs as a way of providing momentum to the peace process. Previously, the United States has been cool to the idea unless there was a guarantee that it would lead to direct talks with Israel.

Jordanian officials, who want the United States to play a more active role, have said that the PLO has agreed to the exclusion of its members from the joint team and that it was now up to Mr. Shultz to act.

But aides to Mr. Shultz said that no such clear-cut PLO agreement has been received. They said that Richard W. Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, transmitted the American offer to Hussein last month, but did not receive a satisfactory response.

Jordanian officials insisted Tuesday that the PLO had responded "positively." The State Department officials said that Mr. Shultz would try to straighten out the apparent ambiguity.

Hussein and Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, agreed Feb. 11 on a plan that provides for a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to meet in the context of an international conference to negotiate the end of the Israeli occupation of the West Bank.

Originally, the PLO insisted on having its members on the team. But Israel will not sit down with known PLO figures and the United States is pledged not to deal with the organization until it recognizes Israel's right to exist and UN Security Council Resolutions 242 of 1967 and 338 of 1973, which provide the basis for talks.

The State Department officials said that Mr. Murphy, on his recent trip, told the Jordanians that the United States would meet with the joint group even if the PLO appointed the Palestinians, provided that they affirmed they were not representing the PLO.

There are members of the Palestine National Council who are not affiliated with the PLO, U.S. officials said.



George P. Shultz

The council, which has about 400 members, serves as a parliament.

Hani al-Hasan, who is the political adviser to Mr. Arafat, said in a recent interview with Radio Monte Carlo that the PLO had agreed to have non-PLO members represent the Palestinians. But he indicated that there was opposition within the PLO not only to meeting the U.S. terms for excluding the PLO from the joint team, but to stating that the talks would improve the chances for direct meetings with the Israelis.

Another issue that needs to be resolved concerns the type of talks that might be held in the Middle East. The United States and Israel insist on direct talks with the Arabs, such as were held with Egypt. But Hussein says he can agree to talk with the Israelis only as part of an international conference at which the Soviet Union and other nations would be represented.

Mr. Arafat flew to Amman on Tuesday and met with Hussein in advance of Mr. Shultz's arrival Sunday.

[Mr. Arafat said on arrival, "The United States is ignoring the facts in the Middle East region, including the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people." The Associated Press reported from Amman.]

**Egyptians, Israelis to Meet**  
Egyptian and Israeli representatives will meet in Cairo next week for talks on bilateral issues, United Press International reported Tuesday from Cairo.

### DOONESBURY



## South Africa's Police Minister Urges Minimum Force

By Allister Sparks

Washington Post Service

CAPE TOWN — "A policeman's duty is to protect people, not kill them," said Louis Le Grange, sitting with the erect posture of a guardman in his cabinet office.

It would have sounded trite, except that during the past eight months the police force for which Mr. Le Grange is responsible as South Africa's minister of law and order has killed nearly 300 people in a determined attempt to quell disturbances among the country's voteless black majority.

Mr. Le Grange, 56, who looks like a middle-aged Clark Gable with his sleeked-down graying hair and trim mustache, is an enigmatic figure.

He has presented an iron-man image while defending his police force against criticism, especially since 20 members of a black crowd were shot to death near the city of Uitenhage in March. Blacks regard him as an ogre, and five of the eight political parties represented in Parliament have called for his resignation.

Yet in a conversation in his office, Mr. Le Grange came across as a man who is concerned about the growing casualty list in the unrest, and he took pains to emphasize his belief that the police should use minimum force in all riots.

In public statements Mr. Le Grange has assailed the major black political movement, the United Democratic Front, blaming it for instigating the unrest. He has called the group a front for the African National Congress or ANC, the black underground that is committed to trying to overthrow white minority rule by guerrilla struggle, and he has described the congress as a Communist organization directed from Moscow.

In the interview, Mr. Le Grange conceded that there was no pat explanation for the unrest and that at least part of the cause was frustration among blacks at being excluded from the government's recent constitutional reforms.

"One cannot just blame a particular organization or individual," he said. "One must have a broader approach. I am not one of those who says it is just because someone is a Communist, or a member of the

ANC, I turn these things over in my mind and try to find solutions."

Political opponents also detect what they describe as two sides to the man.

"He defends whatever the police do almost as a matter of principle, yet whenever I discuss matters with him at a personal level I find him much more flexible and reasonable," said Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the liberal Progressive Federal Party, the main opposition in the white-dominated Parliament.

Helen Suzman, the leading civil rights figure in Parliament, whose frequent appeals for political prisoners have brought her into close contact with Mr. Le Grange, said the same.

"He has a blind loyalty to the police," she said. "But there is also a reasonable side to him to which one can appeal."

"He feels himself to be a father figure over the police force," said his press secretary, Colonel Leon Melet. "The men love him." "I understand a policeman," Mr. Le Grange said in the interview. "I know how his mind works. The average policeman is the most loyal servant a government could wish to have."

The test of Mr. Le Grange and the police may come when Judge Donald D. Kannemeyer, who is conducting the inquiry into the Uitenhage shootings, presents his report within the next few weeks.

Testimony at the inquiry has revealed that Mr. Le Grange's first report to Parliament of what happened was incorrect. His loyal police have taken the blame. They briefed him incorrectly, Police



Louis Le Grange

tenhage shootings, presents his report within the next few weeks.

Testimony at the inquiry has revealed that Mr. Le Grange's first report to Parliament of what happened was incorrect. His loyal police have taken the blame. They briefed him incorrectly, Police

Commissioner Johan Coetzee told the commission.

The inquiry has yielded other evidence damaging to the police. Officers were under orders not to take tear gas and rubber bullets with them on the day of the shooting, only lethal weapons. They had orders to "eliminate" any rioter seen throwing a bomb filled with gasoline or acid.

Mr. Le Grange did not want to talk about Uitenhage while the inquiry was still in progress, but the views he expressed seemed to conflict with these orders and much of the evidence on what happened.

"My approach is that the police should try to calm down a situation as effectively and quickly as possible without the use of force," Mr. Le Grange said.

"They should talk to the people first of all," he went on. "If that doesn't work and force must be used, then I am adamant that it must be the minimum force necessary for the occasion."

Did the killing of nearly 300 people not indicate an excessive use of force?

"No, I don't think so," Mr. Le Grange replied. "It is unfortunate, very unfortunate, that we have had that number of lives lost, but you must keep in mind that we have had to do with large crowds and sometimes very violent crowds, people who attack the police with stones, bricks, petrol bombs, even guns. We have been shot at. In the light of that I don't think our use of force has been excessive."

### EXPERIENCE COUNTS! NON-RESIDENTIAL DEGREE PROGRAMS

Programs in any field may apply for professional degrees in the U.S. or Canada. The program is designed for students who have completed a bachelor's degree in their field of study and who wish to obtain a non-residential degree in the U.S. or Canada. The program is designed for students who have completed a bachelor's degree in their field of study and who wish to obtain a non-residential degree in the U.S. or Canada.

CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY FOR ADVANCED STUDIES  
School of Professional Management  
Office of the Dean, Room 11-1  
100 Bell Drive  
Novato, CA 94947 (415) 882-1400



Baccarat

30 bis, Rue de Paradis  
75010 PARIS

(thru the archway)  
Tel.: 770 64 30

When in Paris... visit our Museum and showrooms

Open Monday - Friday  
9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Saturday 10 - 12 a.m. - 2 - 5 p.m.

Also in selected stores near your home

Catalogue on request

## INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

### HEAD OF FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION (Nairobi based)

We are seeking an experienced executive to direct the Finance and Administration functions for our client, the International Council for Research in Agroforestry in Nairobi, Kenya. Responsibilities include treasury, budget, accounting, disbursement, personnel administration and related administrative functions for this international non-profit research council funded by a variety of governments worldwide. The successful candidate should have a degree in Business Administration, Finance or a related field and at least 10 years of progressively responsible experience in finance and administration, some of which should have been in a research organization. Some international organization experience in tropical countries, preferably Africa, is desirable. Excellent salary and benefits packages are offered. Resumes, which must include salary history and requirements, should be sent to: EMPLOYMENT MANAGER

**Institute of International Education**  
809 United Nations Plaza  
New York, NY 10017 USA  
An equal opportunity employer

### Responsable d'agence implantée à Tripoli parfaitement bilingue arabe

Ce Gestionnaire polyvalent, véritable lien de coordination entre le Siège à Paris et l'agence à Tripoli, assure :  
- la suivi financier des contrats (relations avec les banques et les divers Organismes d'Etat),  
- la gestion administrative du personnel de l'agence,  
- la tenue de la comptabilité générale.  
Une première expérience de ce type réussie à l'étranger, et de préférence au Moyen-Orient, constitue un atout.  
Nombreux avantages sociaux - salaire motivant - facilités d'installation pour le candidat et sa famille.  
Si ce type de fonction vous intéresse, merci d'adresser C.V. + rémunération sous la référence 298/FX à

**dica sélection**  
69, rue Lecourbe - 75015 PARIS

### EEC LAW - BRUSSELS

Coward Chance wish to recruit a lawyer to work in their Brussels Office. The office deals with a wide range of interesting and complex EEC legal matters, but specialises in competition law and in the expanding area of international trade law.

Applicants should be solicitors or barristers and preferably qualified for two or more years. Experience of EEC competition or international trade law and a reasonable fluency in French would be an advantage. The successful applicant will be willing to travel and take considerable responsibility at an early stage. Salary and other benefits will be competitive and commensurate with experience. Please write with full CV to:

Mrs D. Pegg, Coward Chance,  
Royer House, Aldermanbury Square  
London EC2V 7LD.  
COWARDCHANCE

## European Manager

### Structural Building Systems

Our client is a world leader in the design of structural building systems using steel and aluminium components. To exploit its market potential it now seeks a high calibre individual who, following a period of product familiarisation abroad, will assume profit responsibility for establishing, from scratch, a European venture based in the Netherlands. Reporting at board level the successful candidate will be required to:

- identify and negotiate with companies in establishing a network of licensee/joint venture partners throughout Europe
- monitor the performances of and provide ongoing technical and sales support to individual companies.

Essential prerequisites for this new and challenging position are an impressive commercial track record within the structural steelwork/construction industry, a high degree of mobility and an age range of 35 to 45.

Experience in the negotiating and management of licences and/or joint ventures would be a particular advantage. Preference will also be given to candidates having relevant engineering qualifications and established contacts in the industry.

It is expected that eventually the appointee will play a key role in initiating the company's further expansion internationally, possibly into North America and/or the Middle East.

Salary and conditions will reflect the importance of the position, a remuneration package around 150,000 guilders/annum being envisaged. Exceptional candidates should not view this as a constraint however.

The identity of candidates will not be revealed to our client without prior permission. Please write with full details in English quoting the ref. no. A/1396 to the attention of Mrs. J.H. de Bo.

### PA Personnel Services

Sophialaan 1a, 2514 JP 's-Gravenhage NL., Telephone 070-600930, Telex 31401.

## INTERNATIONAL POSITION

A major international manufacturer of market leading toiletries and cosmetics brands, wishes to appoint a:

### General Manager

KENYA

Nairobi age 30-40

This is an excellent opportunity for a high calibre manager to take charge of a manufacturing and marketing operation in this substantial market. It arises as a result of the promotion of the previous incumbent to a more senior level in the group. We are looking for a manager with a good degree or equivalent qualification with the energy and conviction to lead a successful local team. Experience in a developing country is essential, as indeed is a sound marketing and sales background in a fast moving consumer goods environment.

A highly competitive compensation package, negotiable according to experience, will include an attractive base

salary plus incentive bonus; a company car; housing with domestic staff, together with a range of benefits associated with a successful international company.

Please apply in writing to Confidential Reply Service, Ref: AEA 588, Austin Knight Advertising UK Limited, 66a High Street, Egham, Surrey TW20 9EY.

Applications are forwarded to the Client concerned, therefore Companies in which you are not interested should be listed in a covering letter to the Confidential Reply Supervisor.

**Austin Knight Advertising**

### THINKING OF CHANGING ?

And ready to act ? If so, here's a third question: your annual salary, is it over \$50,000 ? Like many other executives who have reached the higher brackets, you may well find that the job-change methods you used earlier in your career can no longer produce the result you seek today.

We are specialists helping executives, such as yourself to mount and conduct a sophisticated search of the hidden side of the international job market. Our statistics show that is where 65% of the action lies.

Your first step ? Telephone us for an initial meeting without cost or obligation. One of our consultants will review your situation, check out your objectives and explain if and how we can be helpful to you in achieving your particular goals.

### Forget Weeks

Paris: 58, rue St Ferdinand 75017 - Tél.: (1) 5742424  
Genève: 9, route des Jeunes 1227 - Tél.: (022) 42.52.49

### "INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS"

appears every Thursday & Saturday

TO PLACE AN ADVERTISEMENT

contact your nearest

International Herald Tribune

representative or Max Ferrero:

181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle,

92521 Neuilly Cedex, France;

Tel.: 747-12-45, Telex: 613 593.







## SCIENCE

## London Museum Disputes Claim That Priceless Fossil Is Fake

By William J. Broad

New York Times Service

LONDON—A team of six scientists has sparked a controversy with its contention that one of the most valuable fossils in Britain is a fake.

At the center of the dispute is a priceless specimen of *Archaeopteryx*, a fossil that has been considered since the 19th century to be the earliest known bird. Kept under lock and key at the British Museum of Natural History, it is now being put through a battery of tests by museum scientists in an attempt to prove its authenticity.

The controversy started with a scholarly paper published in March in *The British Journal of Photography*, in which six scientists, including the astronomer Sir Fred Hoyle, asserted that the feather impressions of the museum's specimen had been fabricated in a 19th-century hoax.

"It's rubbish," Dr. Cyril A. Walker, a paleontologist at the museum, said of Sir Fred's contention.

"Absolutely ludicrous," added Dr. Angela C. Milner, a senior scientist in the museum's department of fossil amphibians, reptiles and birds.

Museum scientists said they might have ignored the charges but for the specter of an old scandal. In 1953, the skull of the celebrated



The Natural History Museum's Archaeopteryx.

Pitdown man was found to be a fake after gracing museum cases for nearly half a century. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the creator of Sherlock Holmes, was recently said to

have planted the Pitdown bones to discredit British scientists, who had ridiculed his belief in spiritualism. The world's leading authority on Archaeopteryx, Dr. John Ostrom

of Yale University, said the museum had little to worry about in the current dispute. "I am mystified as to why the accusers put themselves out on a limb," he said. "Maybe Sir Fred has been looking at the stars too long."

*Archaeopteryx* ("ancient wing") is one of the world's most famous fossils, hailed as proof of Darwin's theory of evolution. With the body and teeth of a small dinosaur and the feathered wings of a bird, it was cited as a missing evolutionary link between reptiles and birds.

In 1861, two years after the publication of Darwin's "The Origin of Species," the first specimen of *Archaeopteryx* was found in a German quarry of limestone estimated to be 150 million years old. The British museum added it to its collection in 1862, and it has since been considered one of its most valuable possessions. The fossil, whose value has been estimated at several million dollars, is kept under strictest security, while the public is shown a fiberglass replica.

In their paper, Sir Fred and colleagues, based mainly at University College in Cardiff, Wales, cited evidence from recent photos of the fossil to suggest that the feather impressions occurred on material that was much finer-grained than the underlying rock and that some of the impressions looked like

"flattened blobs of chewing gum."

One of the authors, Dr. Chandra Wickramasinghe, an astrophysicist, has been quoted in a British newspaper as saying the purported hoax was carried out by someone who "made a paste of crushed limestone from the same period, smeared it around a genuine reptile fossil and then imprinted the feathers."

The six accusers cite as further proof of a hoax the fact that the fossil's slab and counterslab are not mirror images. (Workers at the German quarry said they split a sheet of rock in two and found the *Archaeopteryx* inside.)

To defend the fossil, scientists at the museum said they were preparing a comprehensive paper that they would submit, with new photographs, to the respected British scientific journal *Nature* or to *Science*, its American equivalent. The charges will be completely demolished, with evidence from chemical and other types of tests, they said.

The fossil's authenticity is evident even without chemical tests, Dr. Walker said. He said none of the arguments offered as proof of a hoax were threatening, noting that the fossil specimens often have differences in the texture of their surfaces and that the slabs are not mirror images because the fossil

was not split exactly down the middle.

The clincher, he argued, is that the accusers in their paper noted only two *Archaeopteryx* specimens (found in 1861 and in 1877), when in fact five skeletons have been found at different sites.

The most recent specimen, invoked as especially telling evidence, was identified in 1972 by Dr. Ostrom. It had been uncovered in 1855 and originally identified as a pterodactyl, an extinct flying reptile without feathers, but close inspection by Dr. Ostrom revealed faint feather imprints that make it more likely to be an *Archaeopteryx*.

The original discovery, Dr. Walker noted, occurred six years before the purported hoax and four years before the publication of Darwin's theory.

He added that none of the accusers was a paleontologist, suggesting that this might explain why some of their observations are off the mark.

As for alleged photographic evidence of fakery, Timothy W. Parmenter, a photographer at the museum, said none of the accusers' photographs showed anything new.

He also noted that one of the photos in the original article had been printed upside down.

"It's another nail in the coffin," he said.

## IN BRIEF

## New Microscope Photographs Atoms

WASHINGTON (WP)—A new microscope capable of magnifying an object 300 million times is giving scientists their first view of the atoms that make up the surface of ordinary objects.

The microscope uses a newly discovered phenomenon, electron tunneling, to make a picture of surface topography in such detail that every atom shows as a fuzzy ball or a bump. "What we're seeing is absolutely remarkable," said Gerd Binnig, one of the developers of the method at the IBM Zurich Research Laboratory, where the first devices were built.

Called a scanning tunneling microscope, the device employs the phenomenon that occurs when two electrodes are brought close together but do not quite touch. If the electrodes touch, an electric current will flow from one to the other. Or, if the current is high enough, the electrons will have the energy to jump the gap as a spark. But, if the current is too low to spark, electrons can still cross the gap if it is small enough—only a few atomic diameters wide. Since the electrons lack the energy (from the voltage) to "jump over" the insulating barrier, physicists say they are "tunneling through" it.

## Ants Evolve Own Water Management

WASHINGTON (NYT)—Every desert animal has to cope with a basic problem: scarcity of water. A species of large black ant that lives around Bangalore, in southern India, has evolved an ingenious method of harvesting dew, a Harvard University report in *National Geographic Research* magazine.

The five hot months of the year near Bangalore can pass with hardly a drop of rain. Light dew often forms early in the morning but evaporates in one to three hours. The ants have evolved a way of trapping the dispersed droplets each morning.

Around the entrances to their underground colonies they pile feathers and dead ants. At night, considerable moisture condenses in the piles. "Even on mornings when no dew is evident elsewhere, moisture is usually available for an hour or more on the feathers and ant remains," said the Harvard scientist, Mark W. Moffett. As they leave the nest for their daily work, the ants spend 2 to 15 minutes sipping from this reservoir.

## Research Stations Pollute Antarctic

LONDON (Reuters)—Pollution from research stations in Antarctica is harming the continent's fragile life forms, according to a report in the *British magazine New Scientist*.

The report, "Man's Impact on the Antarctic Environment," quoted concerns bases of countries such as Britain, Argentina and Chile on that continent, which is one and a half times bigger than the United States and 98 percent covered in ice. Primitive life there, mostly tiny plants, worms and mites, is being damaged by the pollution, noise and waste from research bases, and some species could take several centuries to recover, the report says.

Its authors, William Benninghoff of Michigan University, and William Bonner of the British Antarctic Survey, suggest that Antarctic operators prepare environmental assessments for their stations. "The greatest value of the Antarctic continent to mankind resides in the wealth of information it contains and yields about the planet Earth," the report says.

## Hybrid Whale-Dolphin Dies in Japan

TOKYO (AP)—"Kuri," the world's only offspring of a whale and a dolphin, has died of pneumonia at an aquarium in Kanagawa prefecture south of Tokyo, the Japanese news agency Kyodo reported.

## Study Predicts Trace Gases Will Cause Serious Climate Change

By James Gleick

New York Times Service

NEW YORK—Tiny quantities of more than 30 rare gases threaten to warm the earth's atmosphere even more rapidly over the next 50 years than carbon dioxide will, according to a study by a team of atmospheric scientists.

Their findings reinforce a growing conviction among scientists that the trace gases, many of them industrial byproducts, are playing a leading role in the "greenhouse effect," the warming of the earth as less and less heat is able to escape the atmosphere.

The new report, the first to analyze these trace gases systematically, predicts that they will more than double the warming effect of carbon dioxide in the decades to come. "You now have to think of a change that's two or three times bigger than we thought due to carbon dioxide alone," said Ralph J. Cicerone, director of atmospheric studies at the National Center for Atmospheric Research, where much of the research was done.

Recent U. S. government studies of the greenhouse effect have concluded that the Earth will see profound climatic changes in the next two decades. "The level of the oceans is expected to rise as the icecaps melt, and changes in weather patterns are expected to cause costly disruptions in agriculture."

Unlike carbon dioxide, a product of combustion that has been rising steadily since the Industrial Revolution, most of the trace gases are new to the atmosphere. Most were not even measured there before the 1960s, and even now most are rarer than one part per billion.

But they have proven effective at trapping heat. A single molecule of some chlorofluorocarbons absorbs as much heat as 10,000 molecules of carbon dioxide, the study says.

John S. Hoffman, director of strategic studies for the Federal Environmental Protection Agency, said he considered the study very significant in alerting scientists to the effects of gases that had not previously been considered.

The report explores the chemical interactions of trace gases in the upper atmosphere and the climatic effects that can be expected as the warming takes hold. In both of

these areas, the authors stress, uncertainty remains.

It is still unclear, for example, why the long-anticipated warming has not yet been measurable over the random year-to-year fluctuations in climate. Some have suggested that parishes from volcanic eruptions have masked the effect by producing a temporary cooling.

The new report suggests that the greenhouse effect has already caused a "perturbation" in the climate but that the oceans have absorbed much of the heat, cushioning the change. One of the authors, V. Ramanathan, said the oceans created a time lag of 20 to 80 years.

It was Dr. Ramanathan who 10 years ago first proposed a greenhouse role for certain trace gases. Since then, following research into a variety of gases, the idea has taken hold. But the debate on the greenhouse effect, and on whether anything can be done to stem it, has continued to be framed largely in terms of carbon dioxide.

Part of the explanation for the surprising role of trace gases lies in their peculiar light-absorbing abilities. Sunlight heats the earth at a wide range of wavelengths, mainly those of visible light. The heat escapes as invisible infrared radiation in a narrow band of the spectrum—through a narrow window, in effect. Carbon dioxide absorbs radiation only at some of those wavelengths, so no matter how much carbon dioxide there is, it blocks only part of the window.

The trace gases that pose the greatest threat are the ones that block the rest of the window, according to the study. They absorb radiation at precisely the wavelengths where the atmosphere has been transparent.

Among the gases the study singles out for greatest concern, the most plentiful is methane, a product of organic decay and the major constituent of natural gas. Methane's greenhouse role has been studied seriously for several years, but scientists do not know how to explain its rapid rate of increase in the atmosphere, 1 percent to 2 percent a year.

Sources of methane include rice paddies and livestock, as well as leakage from natural gas wells and pipelines. But the proportion of methane in the atmosphere may

also be indirectly raised through chemical reactions resulting from an increase in carbon monoxide, not in itself a greenhouse gas.

Other important gases include nitrous oxide, released into the air from coal burning and from nitrogen fertilization of soil, and a variety of chlorofluorocarbons released from different industrial uses.

Some of the chlorofluorocarbons are the gases whose use in spray cans was banned by the United States in the 1970s because they were shown to deplete the ozone in the upper atmosphere. Emissions of these gases declined, but are now growing again, the study found, because they are being used more for such essential purposes as refrigeration, and because other countries are using them more.

The researchers also singled out some rarer gases, such as bromotrifluoromethane, used as a fire extinguisher.

Ozone contributes to the greenhouse effect, too, but its role is particularly hard to calculate. It reacts chemically with other gases, and its concentration seems likely to vary at different altitudes. The study predicts that ozone will decrease in the upper atmosphere and increase closer to the earth.

Although the outlines of the greenhouse effect have become scientific orthodoxy in the last few decades, scientists and policy makers continue to argue about the urgency of the problem.

The Environmental Protection Agency issued a report in October 1983 warning of "unprecedented" climate changes over the next century, beginning in a decade or two. By 2040, it estimated, global temperatures would increase by about 3.5 degrees Fahrenheit, with dramatic effects on the weather.

The role of the trace gases was noted as a major uncertainty in the report. The new study suggests that the warming effect will be significantly greater than the agency had estimated.

But three days after the 1983 report appeared, the National Academy of Sciences issued a report of its own, agreeing in substance but not in tone. The academy report said that the world could expect serious and rapid climate changes by the end of this century, but that there was no need for immediate action.

President Ronald Reagan's science advisor, George A. Keyworth 2d, praised the academy report and criticized the EPA report as "unnecessarily alarmist."

The chairman of the committee that produced the academy report, William A. Nierenberg of the Scripps Institute of Oceanography, said the report had taken full account of the role of the trace gases. Although he said he had not yet seen the new study, he stressed that predicting the future growth of trace gases was very difficult.

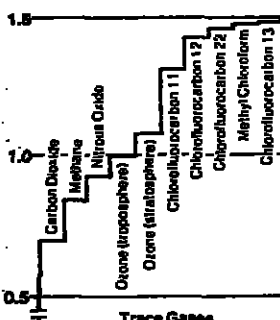
The study's authors — Dr. Ra-

manathan, Dr. Cicerone, H. B. Singh and Jeffrey Kiehl, counter that they were deliberately conservative with their estimates. The report is to appear in the June issue of the *Journal of Geophysical Research*.

"This problem is so enormous, with the potential global effects, that we've tried to do a very cautious, scholarly job," Dr. Cicerone said. "We sweated blood over the trends in the concentrations of the trace gases that are actually being observed now and tried to see whether those trends would continue."

## "Greenhouse Effect" Estimate for the Year 2030

Earth Surface Temperature Change (in cumulative °K)



A Falcon 900 demonstration flight, January 15, 1985.

The Falcon 900 demonstrates leadership qualities in every important respect. First, it offers an extraordinary level of passenger comfort. All passengers who flew in it are unanimous to praise the quietness and comfort amenities of a very large cabin (2.34 m wide over 10 m long and 1.87 m headroom).

The Falcon 900 is a Leader in performance, too. With an effective range of 7,000 km (carrying 8 passengers and NBAA IFR reserves), it can easily fly from Paris to New York, from London to Abu Dhabi, from Tokyo to Jakarta. And the Falcon 900 can climb directly to 39,000 ft which puts it above international commercial air traffic. The Falcon 900 can cruise at up to Mach .85 (904 km/h) and has been flown at 94% of the speed of sound in test flights.

The Falcon 900 is also the Leader in efficiency. For long range operation, take-off weight is 20 tons, 10 tons less than its closest competitor under the same conditions and with the same

payload. Thanks to its latest-generation Garrett engines, its excellent aerodynamics and lighter weight, the Falcon 900's fuel consumption is record-breaking low: some 1/3 less than the above competitor, whose engine consumes almost as much fuel when idling on the runway as that of the Falcon 900 when cruising at Mach .80.

These figures highlight the sophisticated aerodynamic design of the Falcon 900, utilizing Dassault computer technology developed for the famous Mirage fighters—an experience that's unique among producers of business jets.

The Falcon 900 also scores first for safety. In the unlikely event that one engine should fail, the remaining two can easily supply the requisite thrust and maintain operation of the aircraft's critical systems. This level of security obviously cannot be matched by twin-jet aircraft, either now or in the future, whatever the developments in international regulations.

If you would like to know more about the

Falcon 900, please contact us for full information. It will be our pleasure to introduce you to the new Leader in the world of business aviation—the Falcon 900.

## Dassault International

Please send me the Falcon 900 color brochure. ☐ I would like a sales presentation. ☐

Name/Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Company: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ Country: \_\_\_\_\_

Zip: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Now flying a: \_\_\_\_\_

Please return this coupon to Mr. Paul Delorme, Dassault International - 27 rue du Professeur Fauchet 92420 Vaucresson - France - Tel. (1) 741.79.21 Telex 203 944 Amadas.

Business takes off with Falcon

In Bangkok  
the utmost in luxury is  
a business resort  
amidst 26 acres of gardens.

HOTEL SIAM  
INTER-CONTINENTAL



THE ADVANTAGE IS INTER-CONTINENTAL®

INTER-CONTINENTAL HOTELS

Scapatum Palace Property, Rama One Road, P.O. Box 2052, 252 9040/60.  
Tel.: 81155. For reservations call: Hong Kong: 5-844(3)11/3.  
Singapore: 2202476, Tokyo: 2150777, Osaka: 2640666  
or call your nearest Inter-Continental sales office.

ine or curfew  
ect.

be in front of the  
Bureau's modernized  
rally a new policy  
EXTRA POLICE  
STATION  
STATION

THE ADVANTAGE IS INTER-CONTINENTAL®  
INTER-CONTINENTAL HOTELS  
Scapatum Palace Property, Rama One Road, P.O. Box 2052, 252 9040/60.  
Tel.: 81155. For reservations call: Hong Kong: 5-844(3)11/3.  
Singapore: 2202476, Tokyo: 2150777, Osaka: 2640666  
or call your nearest Inter-Continental sales office.

# An Urgent Message To All Stockholders Of Gulf Resources & Chemical Corporation

## from The Stockholders Committee for Leadership and Maximum Value

Dear Fellow Stockholders:

Three years ago, a slate of dissident nominees led by Alan Clore gained control of the Board of Gulf Resources.

The dissident nominees were elected, having run on a program they claimed would "afford GRE stockholders an opportunity to realize the maximum value underlying their GRE Stock."

**We believe the stock market price of Gulf Resources demonstrates the basic failure of the Clore slate to live up to their promise. We also believe the time has come for a new board, consisting of dedicated businessmen with substantial Gulf Resources stockholdings, to make good on Clore's failed promise.**

### THE CASE AGAINST CLORE

- In the past three months, **Alan Clore**, Chairman of Gulf Resources, **sold 396,425 shares** at an average price of \$15.56 per share. Included in this amount is Clore's sale of 92,600 shares on February 21, 1985—the day before Gulf Resources publicly released its 1984 fourth quarter results which showed a loss from discontinued operations of \$12.2 million and a net loss of \$7.7 million for the quarter. Such results reduced net income to \$12.1 million for the full year, including a loss of \$2.4 million from discontinued operations. **Clore sold the remaining 303,825 shares within four days after the financial results were reported.**

- In each of the years since Clore took control, he has shown up for **less than 75%** of all the Board and committee meetings he was supposed to attend. Gulf Resources stockholders in the meantime have witnessed a revolving door procession of **three Chief Executive Officers** since Clore took over.

- Michael Edwardes-Ker is a British lawyer who is president of Clore's private investment company. **He has received \$545,400 from Gulf Resources** for serving as Special Counsel to the Chairman of the Board (Clore) and for legal services—all since the 1982 proxy contest began. He is a director of Gulf Resources and **does not own one single share of stock.**

- Clore solicited stockholders' support in his 1982 proxy contest by promising "to immediately cause GRE to retain a nationally recognized investment banker to study the assets held by the Company and to recommend alternative strategies for the redeployment of some or all of GRE's assets."

It wasn't until **sixteen months** after Clore and his slate took control that a press release was issued stating that the Board "has determined that in view of current economic conditions and other matters it is in the shareholders' best interests that the Company continue to be operated substantially as at present..."

**At no time has Gulf Resources informed the stockholders of the "results" of the final report issued by their investment bankers. You, the stockholders, paid the investment bankers for this report. You, the stockholders, never got a chance to see it.**

### CLORE'S LEGACY: STAGNANT FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Clore assumed control of Gulf Resources in mid-1982. The last full fiscal year of the previous management was 1981. Compare the financial results of 1981 with the 1984 results under Clore:

	1981	1984
<b>Revenues:</b>	\$268.6 million	\$282.9 million
<b>Income from Continuing Operations:</b>	\$19.0 million	\$14.4 million
<b>Stockholders Equity:</b>	\$106.9 million	\$117.6 million
<b>Working Capital:</b>	\$86.5 million	\$77.9 million

### CLORE'S LEGACY: STAGNANT STOCK PRICE

On **April 30, 1982**—the last trading day before the mailing of Clore's proxy statement for the 1982 proxy contest—Gulf Resources common stock closed at **\$18.88** and the Dow Jones Industrial Average closed at **848.36**.

Three years later, on **April 23, 1985**—the last trading day before our Stockholders Leadership Committee filed a Schedule 13D stating ownership of 5.95% of Gulf Resources common shares, the Gulf Resources common stock closed at **\$15.63**, and the Dow Jones Industrial Average closed at **1,278.49**.

**During the three year reign of Clore—who had promised to "realize maximum value"—Gulf Resources stock has actually fallen 17% while the Dow Jones Industrial Average rose over 50%!**

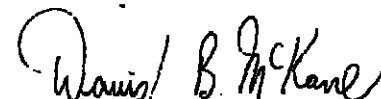
### WHAT WE WANT

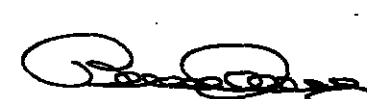
Three years is long enough. We believe Clore has had every opportunity to restructure Gulf Resources for the benefit of stockholders. **We can't understand why, after sixteen months, the stockholders were told, that, basically, the status quo was the best course of action.**

As fellow investors, our money also is on the line. We own nearly \$10 million in Gulf Resources stock. The Stockholders Leadership Committee's nominees pledge to place the highest priority on producing **real** value for stockholders. Based on the experience of our nominees, the Committee believes that opportunities exist for Gulf Resources to consider a leveraged buyout, merger, partial liquidation of assets, spinoff of subsidiaries to stockholders, and other corporate-related transactions that will **create value and translate into a higher market price for all Gulf Resources stockholders.**

We are not waging this proxy contest to win and then "do nothing." **The only comfort we will ever receive from our success in this proxy contest will be a higher stock market price.** Although we cannot predict future stock prices, we believe the investment community will agree with our dedicated approach to leadership and maximizing values.

On behalf of the Stockholders Committee  
for Leadership and Maximum Value

  
David B. McKane  
Co-Chairman

  
Bengt Odner  
Co-Chairman

### TAKE ACTION NOW

**The Annual Meeting is on May 14**—only a few short days away. If you own your Gulf Resources stock in your own name, we urge you to call our proxy solicitor at the number listed to the right in order to phone in your proxy vote on our special toll-free number. If your shares are held in street-name at your brokerage firm, please call your stockbroker **immediately** and authorize him or her to execute a BLUE committee proxy on your behalf. Then call our proxy solicitor at the number to the right to insure that your proxy has been received.

**THE  
Carter**  
ORGANIZATION, INC.

116 John Street, 26th Floor  
New York, New York 10038  
800-221-3343 (toll-free)  
212-619-1100 (collect)



# TRAVEL IN FRANCE

A SPECIAL REPORT

THURSDAY MAY 9, 1985

Page 9

## The Change in Bordeaux

By Frank J. Priol

**P**AULLAC — Some years ago, Alexis Lichine, the winemaker, erected signs along the highway leading to his château, Prieuré-Lichine, in the Médoc, north of Bordeaux. The signs were large but hardly tasteful. They simply noted that the Prieuré was just up ahead, that visitors were welcome and that wine could be purchased.

The other château owners — in fact, most of the Bordeaux wine community — were incensed. Even if there was no law against roadside signs, even tasteful ones, well, it just wasn't done. One entertained one's exporters and agents, celebrities visiting the wine country and an occasional journalist. But the general public? Good heavens!

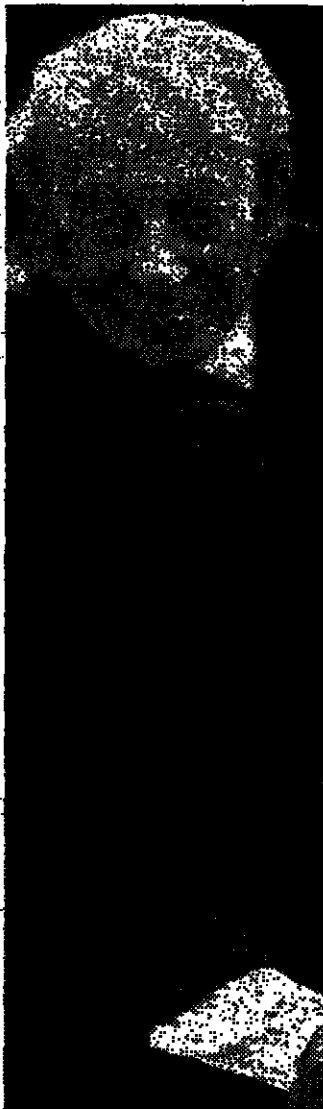
Wine had always been something of a gentleman's game — or so the old-timers recall it. The Bordeaux, with their long and sometimes legitimately aristocratic tradition, were simply not tuned in to modern huckstering.

Mr. Lichine has spent most of his adult life in the Médoc, never ceasing to rail at the indifference of his colleagues to modern selling techniques. "Do you realize," he says, his voice quivering melodramatically, "that there is no sign, not one, showing the way out of the center of Bordeaux to the wine country?"

To some extent Bordeaux is not to be blamed. The Bordelais have been making wine for 1,000 years or so, but have had to contend with aggressive tourists only for the last 10. Look at a map. Bordeaux is not on any important land route. In the Middle Ages, pilgrims stopped off now and then on their way to Santiago de Compostella in Spain, but for the most part, Bordeaux has been a maritime city with its back to Europe and its eyes on the sea and the lands beyond. Its wines have always been more popular in London than in Paris.

Bordeaux's winemakers have always traveled the world in search of customers, but until fairly recently, the idea that the customers would travel to see them would have been unthinkable.

Slowly — very slowly — Mr. Lichine and a few other growers, among them Philippe de Rothschild at Château Mouton-Rothschild, began to convince their colleagues that casual visitors can be an important part of the wine business.



Philippe de Rothschild

ness. As a result, there are currently dozens of wine châteaux hanging out welcome signs, offering tours and happily selling a couple of bottles or a couple of cases to the passersby.

Bordeaux still is not Burgundy. Beaune, the center of the Burgundy wine country, is three easy hours from Paris on the autoroute. There are plenty of hotels and restaurants and everyone speaks English. Well, almost everyone. Bordeaux is 400 miles (640 kilometers) from Paris and it is not an easy town for a first-time tourist who has not made any advance plans.

What's more, the city of Bordeaux is not the wine country of

France. The great châteaux of Pauillac — Mouton, Latour and Lafite are 30 miles to the north; St. Emilion is 30 miles to the east and Sauternes is 30 miles due south. There are plenty of good hotels and restaurants in the city but they are still in woefully short supply out among the vines.

The best way to visit Bordeaux is to plan in advance. Select the châteaux you want to visit. Determine whether or not they receive visitors and whether or not someone will be able to speak your language if it isn't French. The Comité Interprofessionnel des Vins de Bordeaux, commonly known as the CIVB, can provide information on most of the principal wine areas within the Bordeaux region. Most visitors stay in Bordeaux and range out into the wine country to see their favorite châteaux. Unless you are wealthy enough to hire a car and driver, a rental car is a necessity. Hertz, Avis and Europcar have agents at the Bordeaux airport and near the Gare St. Jean, Bordeaux's main railroad station. The flight from Paris, by the way, is just an hour; the train trip is about four and a half hours. With the new autoroute, the drive down from Paris is about six hours.

In his "Guide to the Wines and Vineyards of France," Mr. Lichine offers an itinerary for a three-day visit to Bordeaux. On the first day, after checking into a hotel, there is plenty of time for a drive through the Haut Médoc. Route D2 connects the city with the most famous red-wine towns in the world — Margaux, St. Julien, Pauillac and St. Estéphe. Most of the châteaux along this route welcome visitors, but only a few, Mr. Lichine's Prieuré among them, are open on Saturdays and Sundays. The great wine museum at Château Mouton-Rothschild is one of the highlights of this trip but it is open only by appointment. A letter in advance is best, but sometimes the hotel concierge can make arrangements on short notice.

Lafite-Rothschild, Mouton-Rothschild, Margaux and Latour are the highlights of any trip in the Médoc, but so are Loudenne, in St. Yzans, and Beycheville in St. Julien. Their sweeping vistas of vineyards and the Gironde River are unforgettable.

In visiting the Bordeaux wine country, it is important to remember (Continued on Page 13)



Geometric patterns in the gardens at Villandry.

## When the Garden Outshines the Chateau

By Barbara Bell

**V**ILLANDRY — Touring the splendid halls of too many of even the most beautiful of France's Loire Valley châteaux in the space of a few hours or a single weekend tends to induce a malady known as "being château-ed out." Attention wavers, perception dims and one longs for a breath of fresh air.

Happily, country air and vast space under peaceful skies await at Villandry, the one place in the Loire Valley with gardens much more spectacular than the châteaux they adjoin. Visitors here are encouraged to wander at will on gravel paths past ornamental hedges trimmed into such elaborate shapes as hearts and daggers, along moats and canals where swans swim and catfish sun themselves near the surface and, in Villandry's remarkable kitchen garden, among cabbages and beets planted in colorful, geometric patterns.

The historic three-tiered gardens of Villandry, 20 kilometers (12 miles) west of the city of Tours facing the Cher River, also include a lake, an herb garden, masses of well-tended flowers, more than 1,000 lime and fruit trees and even a maze.

Fountains, from which gardeners originally filled their watering cans, are so numerous that, as in a Moorish garden in Spain, one is rarely out of hearing range of gently splashing water. Facing many of them are wooden benches, each sheltered by its own rose- and jasmine-covered arbor, inviting visitors to rest, read or simply absorb the color and serenity of the gardens as church bells ring from the tower of the neighboring Renaissance church.

Unlike many of its neighbors, the chateau of Villandry has always been privately owned and the personalities of its owners have given it a special, idiosyncratic character. Jean le Breton, financier and minister to François I who built the Renaissance structure in 1536, was knowledgeable in both architecture and garden design. To add a dash of architectural piquancy, he gave his residence wings of slightly differing lengths and even "misaligned" the windows of the facade facing the courtyard so that they remain today distinctly off center.

From the beginning, the chateau was upstaged by its gardens. As early as 1570, the cardinal of Aragon reportedly wrote to the pope that he had seen in Villandry's kitchen garden "finer salad vegetables than in Rome." This kitchen garden was of a type originated in the Middle Ages by

French monks and common throughout the country in the 16th century.

The gardens are now unique in France and classified by the government as a historical treasure. Temporarily lost when the chateau's 19th-century owners tore them out to follow the fashion with an English landscaped garden, the original gardens were reconstructed and replanted early in this century by Dr. Joachim Carvallo, a Spanish-born research physician married to an American steel heiress.

Dr. Carvallo, who based his works on old plans and drawings, placed the kitchen garden just under the drawing-room windows of the chateau, where 16th-century lords wanted their vegetables planted so that they could personally supervise species, such as the tomato, recently brought to Europe from the Americas.

The energetic Dr. Carvallo installed a Moorish ceiling from Spain in one room of his chateau, brought to it a collection of Spanish paintings, part of which remains for visitors to see, and restored the building's original facade. He also founded the French association of owners of historical dwellings, called Demeure Historique, and was one of the (Continued on Page 12)



Balloons provide passengers a close-up view of the French countryside.

## Ballooning Offers Earthly Pleasures And Machicolations

By Katherine Knorr

**B**EAUNE — It's not exactly a bird's eye view, but it comes close, and it is about as tranquil and unharmed a vacation as you can find. If you have already driven and trekked or ridden a barge through the Burgundy wine country and the Loire Valley châteaux region, try seeing them from a hot-air balloon.

Buddy Bombard, an American pilot and sailor and the head of "Buddy Bombard's Great Balloon Adventures," offers short stays in the two areas that include accommodations in good hotels, fine food and wine, shopping and earthbound sightseeing, as well as daily balloon flights.

The balloons, decorated with huge, brightly colored flowers, take off and land in some of the most beautiful countryside in France, in the shadow of some of its most famous châteaux and near the vineyards that produce Meursault, Montrachet, Aloxe-Corton and many other memorable wines. How else can a tourist truly see, close up, the machicolations of a chateau, the ancient tiles on a 14th-century tower or the graphic patterns of miles of vineyards?

These balloon trips require no experience, and no daredevil streak; participants have included children and elderly people; and, in one case, a woman in a wheelchair. The most strenuous part of the trip is climbing, with the help of footholds, into the wicker basket (Bombard does recommend that women wear slacks), and of course eating and drinking. Fear of heights does not operate in balloons, and, in fact, one hardly feels motion. And the balloons generally stay close to the ground, unless harder travelers want to explore the heights.

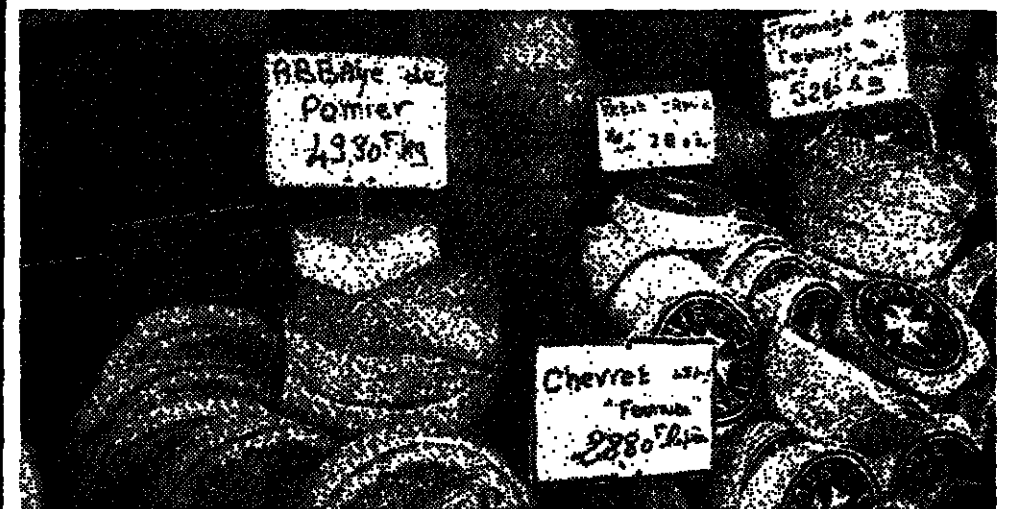
As for weather and speed, Bombard promises little of both. The balloons, each of which is directed by an experienced pilot and tracked by a ground crew in a mini-bus, take off only in winds of 8 knots or less. Winds are carefully monitored during the trip, and the company operates the latest weather-tracking equipment. Bad weather during the May-to-October season is rarely a problem in Burgundy and the Loire Valley, as most winds calm down toward late afternoon and evening, when the balloon rides take place. If weather prevents a balloon ride, Bombard makes it up as soon as possible during the tour by flying more than once a day.

The larger balloons accommodate a pilot with six passengers; other balloons take four passengers. All are ferried to the takeoff place in a mini-bus, which meets the balloons at their various landings.

Although balloon flights cannot be plotted with the precision of airplane rides, Bombard says that the pilots are careful to guide the sightseeing by choosing the right takeoff area, then using winds and the burners properly.

"If you're good, you can land exactly where you want to," he said. "The pilots always try to give people what they come for." This means getting as close to châteaux and their carefully laid-out gardens as they possibly can, and even nearly touching down on water and historic bridges —

(Continued on Next Page)



An array of cheeses in a Savoyard store.

## In Savoy, an Ideal Blending of Food, Lakes, Mountains and Vineyards

By Patricia Wells

**C**HAMBERY — They're tiny vineyards, most of them barely known, nestled at the foot-hills of the Alpine stretch that sweeps down toward the sparkling Lac du Bourget south-west of Geneva. From towns like Aimavigne, Saint-André-le-Marchais and Brison-Saint-Innocent come many of the crisp, light white wines of Savoy — Rousssette de Savoie, Seyssel and the seldom-seen Chignin-Bergeron.

These are the sort of wines wine writers often write off as "amusing," at best. But when traveling about France, most of us aren't necessarily looking for rapturous, self-important wines. We just want a wine that makes perfect sense when it's drunk with the food that springs naturally from the same land — in this case, a crisp *fruits de local percheron* or *goûton*, a sturdy mountain Beaufort, wands of cured sausages flavored with the local *marc de Savoie*.

Set aside a day or two for touring the northern edge of Savoy, be sure to include a leisurely drive around the Lac du Bourget. Chart the course to include a visit to a local market, and take in a restaurant or two to discover the region's lake fish, superb cheese and wines.

The tour ought to include a visit to Aimavigne and the cellars of Noël Dupasquier. Here, as generations of Dupasquiers before him, the winemaker tends the family's 7 hectares (about 17 acres), a patch of vines set along a steep mountain incline. He makes a lovely wine, one of the best I've sampled in the region. It's a *grand cru* Rousssette de Savoie, called Marestel (pronounced Ma-ray-tel) made entirely from the tiny white *altesse* grape.

"It's not really a grape that growers love," explains Mr. Dupasquier as he uncorks a bottle in his spotless

cellar, a series of rooms arranged like a little Savoyard museum and filled with old farm implements, butter churns and ancient wooden kegs.

The *altesse* is not a very productive grape, so yields are low, and it's a delicate one to vinify, requiring attention and patience. But in the hands of a careful man like Mr. Dupasquier, it produces a golden, aromatic wine with plenty of flavor, lots of finesse, and overtones of honey.

Also for sampling in the Dupasquier cellar: the light and tangy *blanc de Savoie* "Jacquière," and a variety of reds, including the local Pinot, Gamay and Mondeuse, uncomplicated wines that go well with the local cheese and *charcuterie*.

In the compact Savoyard town of Seyssel, which is sited in half by the Rhone, there's a wonderful Rousssette de Savoie to be found in the tasting rooms of Varichon et Clerc. Their *rousssette*, aged in oak barrels for at least six months, is a golden, refreshing wine, also made solely from the *altesse* grape. The house, which offers a variety of wines, each with a different character, is very proud of its Royal Seyssel, a bubbly *méthode champenoise* white.

Despite my tendency to reject outright any bubbly wine that isn't true champagne, this one tasted surprisingly good, and although I didn't find the taste of truffles that some speak of, Royal Seyssel is worth trying when spotted on a local wine list.

It's too bad that Varichon et Clerc is closed on Mondays, when the village market is in full swing. On market day, fishmongers, cheese merchants, butchers and produce vendors set up shop along the road that tumbles downhill into the Rhone, and everyone seems to be walking about town with a giant *cowrone*, a crown-shaped loaf of bread, under his arm. Make a (Continued on Next Page)







## A SPECIAL REPORT ON TRAVEL IN FRANCE

## Norman Waters Lure Anglers

By George Gudauskas

PARIS — "If you're a trout fisherman, action in Normandy is excellent," Bob Nauheim of Fishing International said one day after fishing some of the famous streams west of Paris.

"Our French trip has been a great success," he said, having cast a line over trout on a few of Normandy's best chalk streams, including the Noncourt and the Risle. Nauheim should know what he's talking about. His California-based organization sponsors worldwide travel for anglers. Far-flung fishing trips include such destinations as Norway and Alaska.

But others have found Normandy's waters fascinating, too. Among them was Charles Ritz of hotel fame. Ritz, whom Ernest Hemingway once described as "the very finest fly fisherman I know," loved the Risle.

Describing the Aclou Reach of the river, Ritz said he believed "it is the finest in the world," surpassing even the renowned Test, Itchen or Wylfe in England.

"The whole reach has been fished for years," Ritz said. "But the enormous quantity of fish never grows less."

"Throughout its length, it is a practically uninterrupted stretch of banks of weed divided by innumerable narrow channels."

"Its depth is nowhere greater than four feet," he wrote in his book, "A Fly Fisher's Life."

"The upper part and the beginning of the secondary arm have fast currents, the remainder medium to slow."

"I have never been there without seeing rises," he recalled.

But the Aclou Reach — like almost all of the trout-fishing waters of France — is in private hands, a fact possibly disturbing to fishers accustomed to waters open to the public as they are in the United States.

But, in France, the fisher's skills of persistence and patience can pay off, and quality fishing may be enjoyed throughout the country.

For example, if you're interested in fishing 400 meters (1,320 feet) of the Risle, you may, by simply staying at the hotel Le Soleil d'Or in La Rivière Thibouville.

It has a fine, well-stocked restaurant within view of its restaurant windows. Or the proprietor and chef, Marius Hervieux, can put you in



Fishing International

touch with contacts in Paris who can arrange for your trout-fishing needs.

Also excellent sources of trout-fishing information are tackle shops in Paris, such as Au Coin de Pêche and Dubois Maison de la Mouche. And don't overlook the town hall or mayor's office in the localities you care to fish.

Of course, official information, including maps, may be had from the French government's Conseil Supérieur de la Pêche and from the dozens of fishing associations

up to 3 pounds (1.35 kilos). An occasional larger fish shouldn't surprise you.

Besides the Risle and the Noncourt, waters worth considering include the Charentonne, a tributary of the Risle, and the Andelle in Normandy that Ritz also favored. Ritz also liked the Aube in the higher reaches of Normandy, describing it as a "small stream containing very big fish indeed."

Consider, too, the River Allagnon in Burgundy. It's a peat-stained stream of pools and riffles



The Elusive Trout

throughout France whose names and addresses are readily available to tourists.

As for the streams themselves, the spring creeks of France are very much like those famous in Montana, Idaho or California.

"Many wander through lush meadows passing colorful farmsteads, mills and ancient chateaus. Some flow through Alpine forests," said Fishing International's summer guide to fishing these waters. Almost all hold brown trout of

holding many fine trout and grayling.

Southeast of that area run the rivers Doubs and Loue. The latter is renowned trout water and is located not far from the Swiss border. It's a crystal clear and gentle mountain stream running through forest and containing trout up to 3 pounds.

Area streams, it is said, are noted for their blanket mayfly hatches and for the evening caddis rise. These are but a few of the

streams worth fishing in France. Others may be found in the Pyrénées and the Haute-Savoie — and even within a short drive of Paris.

La Chaise Dieu du Theil, run by Paris jeweler Jean Pucci, is one of the latter. Three kilometers of water is available to fly fishers, as is all the equipment you need, and trout of more than 2 pounds can be readily taken throughout the year.

Rainbows and browns are both stocked, though rainbows are more numerous, as one young woman noticed when she landed a beauty on her first cast of an imitation ant.

She found fishing here a delight, with the grounds bordering the River Loue, another famous French trout stream.

Wading is unnecessary, though boots are advisable, and the trout are willing — provided you have the \$30 a day to fish the waters and enjoy the lovely scenery of this old mill converted into a fisherman's fantasy.

Maps — Conseil Supérieur de la Pêche, 10, rue Péclet, 75015 Paris. Phone: 842.10.00

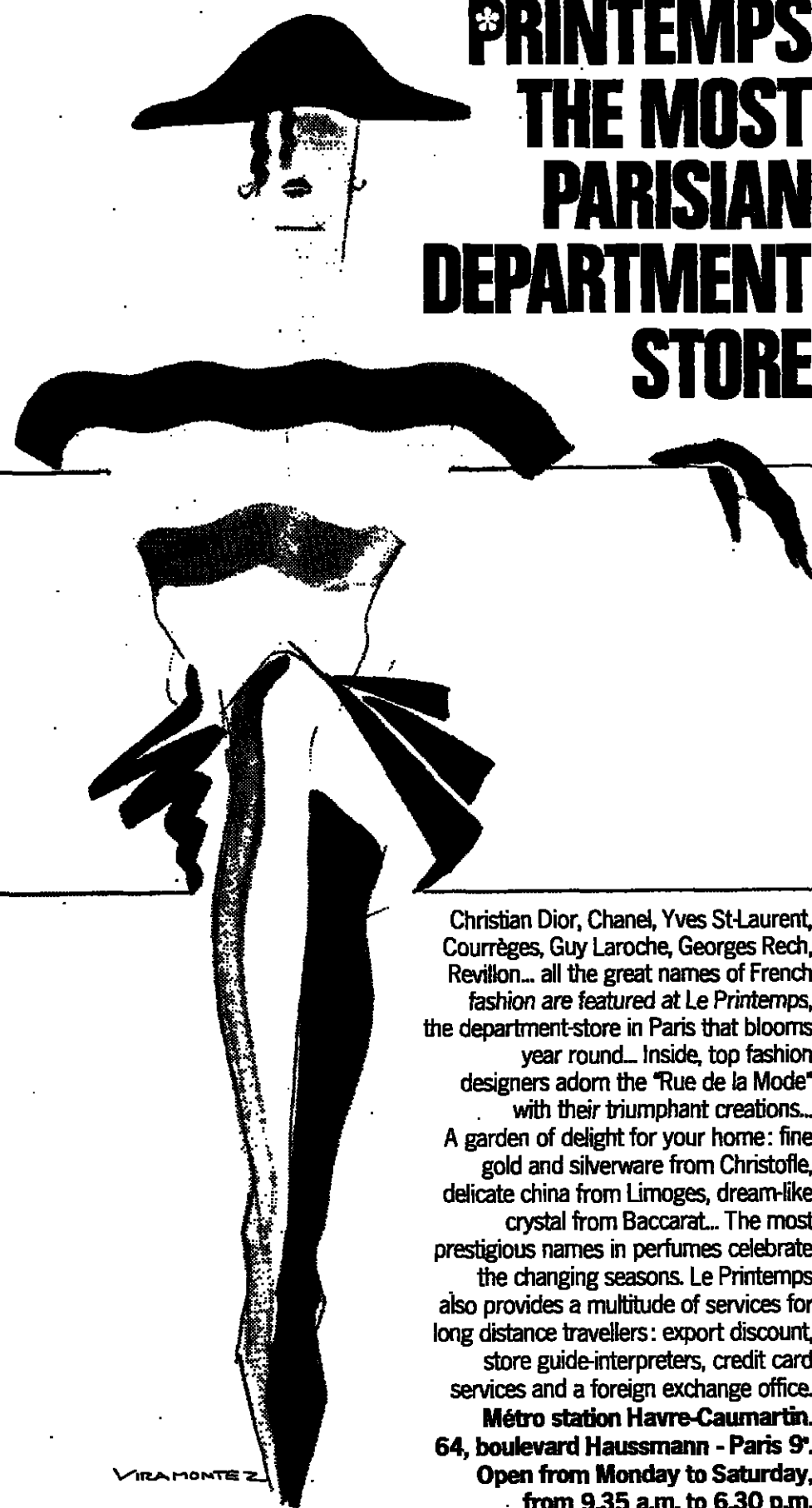
Fishing Tours — Historical Times Travel (Fly Fisherman Magazine), P.O. Box 8200, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17105. Phone: 1-800-223-8907

Fishing Tours — Fishing International, 400 Montgomery Drive, Department A, Santa Rosa, California 95405. Phone: (707) 542-4242

Reserved Fishing — La Chaise du Theil, 80, rue de Provence, 75009 Paris. Phone: 526.71.45

## PRINTEMPS

## \*PRINTEMPS THE MOST PARISIAN DEPARTMENT STORE



Christian Dior, Chanel, Yves St-Laurent, Courrèges, Guy Laroche, Georges Rech, Revillon... all the great names of French fashion are featured at Le Printemps, the department-store in Paris that blooms year round. Inside, top fashion designers adorn the "Rue de la Mode" with their triumphant creations. A garden of delight for your home: fine gold and silverware from Christofle, delicate china from Limoges, dream-like crystal from Baccarat. The most prestigious names in perfumes celebrate the changing seasons. Le Printemps also provides a multitude of services for long distance travellers: export discount store guide-interpreters, credit card services and a foreign exchange office. Métro station Havre-Caumartin. 64, boulevard Haussmann - Paris 9°. Open from Monday to Saturday, from 9.35 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. Major Credit Cards accepted.

## Spring's Flurry of Festivals

By Jean Rafferty

PARIS — Springtime in France heralds a flurry of festivals. The Eure Valley in Normandy, midway between Paris and the Norman coast and already marked as a tourist "must" for Monet's house and gardens at Giverny, celebrates blossom time by providing a "bouquet of happenings" over five successive weekends, from May 11 to June 9, during the "Eure en Fleurs" (the Eure in Flowers) festival.

As festivals go, this one is remarkable for the prodigious choice of amusements and exhibitions it offers to the public (130 different events are scheduled).

The festival kicks off at 7 A.M. on May 11 as a dozen hot-air balloons take off from Vascoeuil, with a

second launch later that afternoon. Those who prefer more terrestrial travel can opt for a series of promenades through meadow, plain and forest. A wild-flower walk leaves from Bec-Hellouin on May 12, or one can learn all about hedges in Sainte-Opportune-la-Mare.

Picking up speed, there will be rallies for bicycle, car and airplane, plus a pedal-car race for adults. Trials for the first Deauville-Paris hydro-ULM rally will take place on the water at Poses the weekend of May 25-26.

River outings include half-day cruises or 16-hour circuits leaving from Vernon, Les Andelys and Amfreville-sous-les-Monts. Especially picturesque: boating on the river at night in illuminated sail boats followed by fireworks at Poses on June 8.

Local craftsmanship will be dis-

played in all its facets: pottery making in Muils, stained glass window manufacture in Lyons-la-Forêt, the art of wrought iron in Conches and the 16th-century technique of painting on wood in Brienne.

Technology, too, is on show. The traditional Noblet-Leblanc opens its venerable wind instrument workshops on June 8 and its museum every weekend at Combe-Bonassy. The ultramodern At Mésnil-sur-Estrée, Firmin-Dido will demonstrate one of the world's most sophisticated printing machines June 1. You can even learn about Parisian tap water when the Vernieuil-sur-Avre laboratory of the City of Paris water department holds open house.

Cultural manifestations include Baroque music at a dinner concert in the Moulin d'Ande, the Lyons-la-Forêt, a native son, at Lyons-la-Forêt, a rousing trumpet concert at the Château de Champe-Bataille, a sculpture show at the Château d'Avy and a literary text featuring local authors at the Château de Vascoeuil. A different style of concert is the high point of the Brienne "Fête du Cidre," where a pop group will perform.

Antiques can be hunted at the Château de Bizy the last two weekends in May or a great find discovered at the French answer to a garage sale, called "Empty the Attic," on the quai at Les Andelys, May 26-27. There are also dog, doll and flower shows.

Besides playing host to these cultural events, 20 chateaus and manor houses along with their parks will be open to the public. Worth a detour: the imposing hilltop ruins of Château-Gaillard, built in 1197 by Richard the Lionhearted, which gives a spectacular view over the Seine at Les Andelys.

"This being a French festival, the palate is not ignored. The old town hall at Pont-Audemer will be turned into a bakery for a bread contest over the Ascension weekend. The joys of country life may be appreciated over a glass of the local poire (a pear liqueur) or homemade cider after a visit to a local farm.

There is much more. Villages go medieval or 1900s. There are cherry festivals, cider-making demonstrations, folklore evenings and even a conference explaining the Norman sense of humor. The complete program for L'Eure en Fleurs is available from the Comité Départemental de Tourisme, B.P. 187, 27001 Evreux Cedex, and in Paris at the ANIT, 8 Avenue de l'Opéra, or the Office de Tourisme de Paris, 127 Avenue des Champs-Élysées.

**Cartier**

18 CT GOLD AND DIAMOND CC SPRING RING AND BRACELET

Cartier jewelry is sold exclusively in the Cartier jewelry stores accompanied by a certificate guaranteeing its authenticity.

**boutiques le mur de Cartier**

PARIS:

13, rue de la Paix

7, place Vendôme - 23, place Vendôme

23, rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré

12, avenue Montaigne

HÔTEL HILTON 18, avenue de Suffren

HÔTEL GEORGE V 31, avenue George-V

## JEAN PATOU SETS A TREND. A startling collection of twelve "parfums d'époque"

Jean Patou, celebrated for its haute couture and fabulous fragrances, is reviving twelve perfumes created by the House between 1925 and 1964. Called "Ma Collection," they are twelve timeless, yet very up-to-date fragrances whose evocative names each have a fascinating tale to tell.

It is a significant step in Patou's current comeback under the leadership of the designer's great-nephew, Jean de Moüy, 33, President of the firm, and his brother Guy, 31, head of a New York subsidiary. "We wanted to give today's women the chance to discover these very modern perfumes that have played so much a part in the history of our House," says Jean de Moüy. "And at the same time give our hats to our predecessors."

The captivating fragrances of Jean Patou are an integral part of the extravagant mystique that surrounds the couture house. To Patou, perfume is the vital ingredient of a woman's elegance, an exquisite way of communicating her own innate style and underlining her personality.

For decades Patou has made up special orders of these distinctive fragrances at the request of their clients. "It was like a family secret we shared," says de Moüy. "We were assured that they remembered these fragrances and we reproduced them from the original formulas we found among the treasures of the House."

When a limited edition of Normandine for Bloomingdale's Fête de France Promotion proved a smash success in New York, de Moüy decided to relaunch the twelve perfumes to meet the resultant demand from their rich and famous clients all over the world.

Each fragrance is an authentic replica of the original, bottled in precious bottles inspired by Louis XIV's Art Deco designs for Patou perfumes in the 20's featuring the same labels and designs. Each bottle is surrounded by a vibrantly colored silk scarf based on original Art Deco fabrics discovered in the Patou archives.

"Ma Collection" is produced with the same insistence on impeccable quality that has characterized Joy since creation in 1930. formula of Joy for only the most give ingredients hand-picked from Grasse, roses from Bulgaria. "It is based on the natural harvest of rare flowers," says de Moüy. "Thus is why we can only make a limited number of bottles of Joy each year."

To guarantee the same exacting perfection and creative originality Patou has had their own perfume since 1925 and all perfumes are created in the house. Their perfume today, Jean Kerlé, who composed "1000" in 1972, is a world renowned perfume "nose."

Jean Patou believed "fashion should always reflect a woman's mind, it can never dictate to her." Patou's style, now determined by young talented designer, Christian Lacroix, 33, is based on discretion, ease and distinction — clothes and perfume to complete a woman's personality, not invent one for her.

"Patou is the ultimate in sophistication," says de Moüy, "marvelously subtle. No one

will really buy a Patou dress as their first dress, nor Joy or "1000" as their first perfume. Fashion is like a pyramid. We are at the very tip, very exclusive and very selective."

Patou style is also understated elegance, harmony of design, refinement, superb workmanship, a subtle glamour which allows a woman to dominate her clothes. "What is a successful dress?" asks Jean de Moüy. "When a woman

enters a room and people say 'What a lovely dress,' then we've failed. But if they say, 'What a lovely woman,' it's a success."

Joy, the costliest perfume in the world; Jean Patou, the subtle elegant simplicity of true haute couture; these two legendary reputations are now joined by the startling revival of "Ma Collection" which has set an audacious new trend.

## THE KEY TO JEAN PATOU'S "MA COLLECTION"

AMOUR AMOUR - 1925 (Love Love)

Patou's first tribute to women, Amour-Amour is as intriguing as the start of a delicious flirtation. It is composed of a fresh top note lent by neroli (an essential oil obtained from orange flowers), narcissus and bergamot (orange), warmed by the savour of jasmine and rose. Carnation mingling with vetiver releases its final sensual richness.

COCKTAIL - 1930 (Cocktail) A light and lively fragrance with a fruity chypre character, it is as fresh and stimulating as an aperitif. A spicy, fruity blend of lavender and honeysuckle is enriched by a floral bouquet of jasmine and ylang ylang, before evolving into a musk note. A savvy woman with a vivacious personality will delight in this fragrance.

QUE SAIS-JE? - 1925 (Oh what do I know...)

This fruity chypre perfume expresses the hesitation, the suspense of new love. A fruity warm top note of peach, apricot and orange blossom blends with the floral essences of jasmine and rose. Carnation and iris add their endowment of mellow richness.

ADIEU SAGESSE - 1925 (Goodbye Wisdom)

The last of Jean Patou's love trilogy underlines the decision taken. It's the perfume for the sensual woman daring to assert her femininity. A fresh light neroli, daffodil and lily of the valley top note evolves towards a more exotic middle note lent by carnation, tuberose and opopanax. A background of musk finally releases its warmth and sensuality.

CHALDÉE - 1927 (A region of Ancient Babylon)

Based on the scent of the first sunan oil created by Patou, its lingering aroma recalls the sun in all its glory. A spicy, flowery, ambered perfume, warm and intense, it is composed of orange blossom, hyacinth, jasmine, narcissus and lilac, underlined by the soft, powdery base note of vanilla, opopanax and amber.

MOMENT SUPRÊME (Supreme Moment)

This warm, piquant scent evokes excitement, temptation and passionate desire. A spicy, ambered harmony,

its first soft sensual warmth is due to lavender, geranium, cloves and bergamot. Then a rose-jasmine heart lends elegance and refinement before blossoming into the amber background.

COCKTAIL - 1930 (Cocktail) A light and lively fragrance with a fruity chypre character, it is as fresh and stimulating as an aperitif. A spicy, fruity blend of lavender and honeysuckle is enriched by a floral bouquet of jasmine and ylang ylang, before evolving into a musk note. A savvy woman with a vivacious personality will delight in this fragrance.

DIVINE FOLIE - 1931 (Divine Folly)

Rich, warm and intense, it is a spellbinding fragrance, the ultimate expression of the pleasures and excesses of true luxury. Neroli and ylang ylang provide the exotic sparkle of this floral, spicy ambered perfume: orange blossom, spruce, iris, vetiver, rose and jasmine, the unpredictable elegance. Musk and vanilla evoke the irresistible memory of a moment of madness.

NORMANDIE - 1935 (Normandy)

Created for the maiden voyage of the legendary ocean-liner "Normandie" to New York, this strong stylish perfume is as elegant and soigné as a shiraz evening gown. A predominant carnation top note evolves into an intense floral bouquet of jasmine, rose and moss, underlined with vanilla, bergamot and animal notes giving Normandine a warm, sensual richness.

VACANCES - 1936 (Holidays)

The countryside! What a blend of flowers and spicy notes, fresh rich and invigorating! A refreshing breath of hawthorn, hyacinth and galbanum develops into a floral blend of lilac and mimosa. Musk emphasizes the fullness of this outstanding fragrance.

COLONY - 1938 (Colony)

This fruity chypre perfume, reminiscent of sun-kissed fruit and the melting aroma of spices, transports us to the tropics. The initial surprise comes from pineapple and ylang ylang from Nossi-Bé. Then a woody green heart blossoms into iris, oak moss, carnation, opopanax and vetiver. A distinctive leather and musk base note spell out the sultry sensuality of a tropical afternoon.

L'HEURE ATTENDUE - 1946 (The long-awaited moment)

Inspired by the euphoria of the Liberation of Paris, this perfume recaptures the spirit of freedom and joy. Lily of the valley, geranium and lilac make up the top note which blends into a warm bouquet of ylang ylang, rose and jasmine. Vanilla, sandalwood and patchouli deliver the striking finale which expresses the "joie de vivre" of the first celebration in four years.

CÂLINE - 1964 (Tender Caress)

This young and romantic perfume recreates the atmosphere of the "Belle des Déchirements" when innocence reigns supreme. Mimosa, mandarin, bergamot, basil and neroli form its surrounding aura; iris, patchouli, orange blossom, spicy moss and cardamom stamp it with seductive floral originality. Because of the musk background, Caline becomes gently, irresistibly feminine.

Jean Patou's "Ma Collection"

available in perfume, eau de toilette and spray eau de toilette, is sold in exclusive department stores such as Bergdorf Goodman, New York, Harrods, London, the Galeries Lafayette, Paris, and other selected stores as well as at Jean Patou, 7, rue Saint-Florin, 75008 Paris. Tel.: 260.36.10.



## A SPECIAL REPORT ON TRAVEL IN FRANCE

## There's Something Special About 'Le Shopping'

By Judy Yablonky

PARIS — France, renowned for its gourmet food, wines and châteaux, also is a country of and for shoppers. *Le shopping*, the term used, is both an avocation and a vocation for the French, practiced year-round, especially during vacations. And tourists to Paris each year spend millions of francs on clothes and perfumes, as well as on other items "Made in France."

But the capital is not the only French city for shoppers, native and foreign. All of France can be a shoppers' paradise. Each region, city and the smallest of villages has its *spécialités artisanales*, excluding food and wine, for sale. Many of these specialty items have been made by hand or produced by machine in the same town for centuries.

A listing of the old handicraft industries, many now modernized and competitive on world markets, could fill a book, but here is a brief tourists' selection of towns with *artisanat*, or handicrafts, to sell, and related museums.

● **ALENÇON** — Alençon, in lower Normandy, was the center of a lace-making industry in the 17th century and gave its name to the *point d'Alençon*, a special type of lace, which still is produced locally. To see: Musée Municipal.

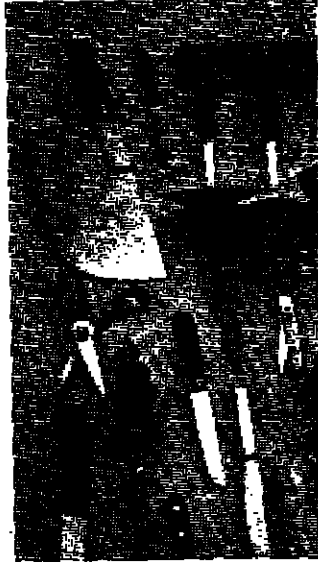
● **AUBAGNE** — *Santons* are made throughout Provence, but Aubagne, is one center for these figurines. Modeled in clay, fired and naively painted, and sometimes dressed, *santons* often are characters from the Bible, as well as from historical legends or local tales. Christmas crèches made of *santons* or *figurines* in Provence, which first appeared during the Revolution, are a treasure.

● **AUBUSSON** — Artisans in Aubusson imported their skills from

Flanders in the 14th century and have been making tapestries and carpets ever since. Nowadays, tapestries are made following the designs of modern artists, as well as the traditional scenes. To see: Centre Culturel Jean Lurçat (Salle de Tapisserie Contemporaine); Exposition de Tapisseries et de Tapis; Maison de Vieux Tapisseries.

● **BACCARAT** — Made famous by its factory of the same name, Baccarat, in the Vosges, has been producing cut and engraved crystal — chandeliers, decanters and glasses — since 1764. To see: Musée du Cristal.

● **BESANCON** — Besançon, the capital and largest city of the Franche-Comté, has been a city of watches and clocks since the 1793 arrival of 25 watchmakers who left Switzerland to flee religious persecution. To see: Ecole Nationale de Chronométrie et de Micromécanique; Musée des Beaux-Arts (Section d'Horlogerie); Horloge Astronomique.



Cutlery made in Thiers.

● **CHOLET** — Flax and hemp, hemp and flax, the fields around Cholet abound with both, and workers in this town in the center of France have been producing linen — handkerchiefs, tablecloths and other household linen — since the 11th century. The center of town is lined with shops selling linen. To see: Musée d'Histoire.

● **GIEN** — Gien, in the Loire Valley, is known for the color blue, a deep blue enhanced by a golden yellow handpainted on its local porcelain. Gien ware comes in complete dinner services, or single — and striking — *objets d'art*. Tour the factory and see how the pieces are made from mold to the painting of the most delicate signed pieces.

● **GRASSE** — Surrounded by fields of flowers, Grasse, an old Provencal town, is home to the French perfume industry. Once specializing in glove-making, the artisans of Grasse switched to perfumery when perfumed gloves became the fashion in the 16th century. Today, most of the essences — rose, jasmine, lavender,

orange blossoms, mimosa, geranium and numerous herbs — are treated with fixatives in Grasse and sent to Paris for the actual perfume-making. To visit: Parfumeries Fragonard, Galmard, Molinard.

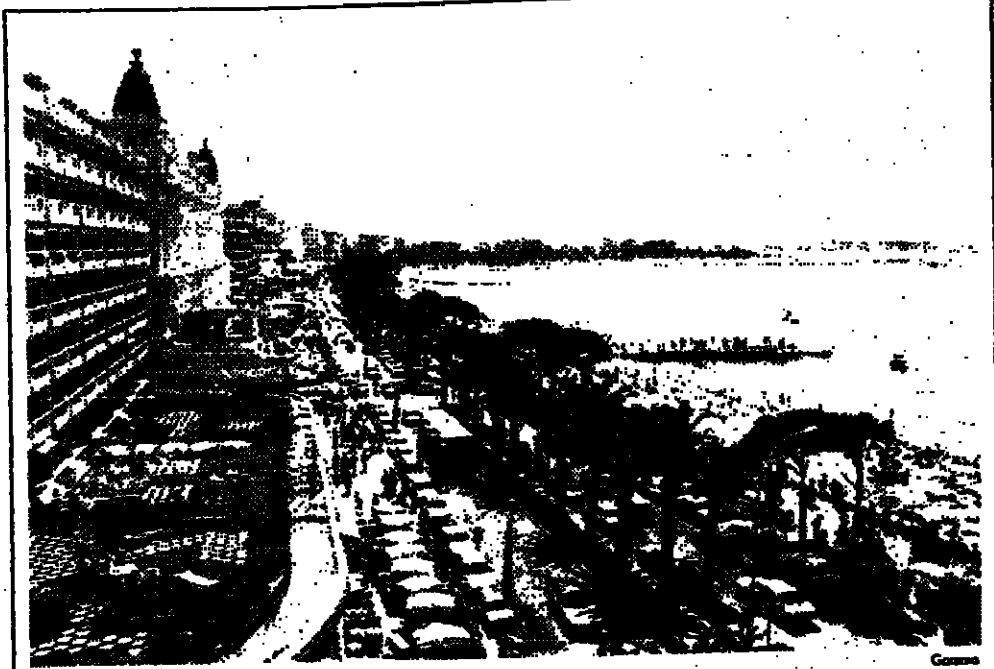
● **LIMOGES** — The capital of porcelain, since the 18th century, and enamelware, since the 12th century, Limoges now produces 50 percent of all porcelain made in France, and Limoges dinner sets are famous around the world. The city has store after store selling dishes, and roads in and out advertise discount warehouses. Not as visible, but just as beautiful, is the city's enamelware: *cloisonnés*, *champlevés* and *peints*. To see: Musée National de la Céramique; Adrien-Dubouché, the Musée Municipal. To visit: an enamel atelier.

● **LYON** — Lyon, France's second-largest city and once the capital of Roman Gaul, was a city of silk and remains a center of the French textile industry, especially for dress fabrics. In 1804, Jacquard invented a machine allowing one man to do the work of six in making the multicolored silk. Luxurious silks still can be bought in Lyon. To see: Maison des Canuts — *canuts* means silkworkers; the Musée Historique des Tissus.

● **MILLAU** — Millau makes gloves, gloves and more sheepskin gloves — more than 700,000 in 1980, one-third of the French production that year. The entire area around this town in the Causses region is known for its tanning, dying and glove-making, as well as production of leather clothes, bags and shoes.

● **MOUSTIERS STE-MARIE** — Moustiers Ste-Marie, a small typical Provencal village not far from the Riviera, has been known since 1679 for its Moustiers ware, a pottery with a clear, luminous blue glaze. Fabrication stopped in 1874, but was revived in 1925 by Marcel Provence. To see: Musée de la Faïence.

● **ST-CLAUDE** — St. Claude, tourist center for the Haut-Jura, also is the *Capitale de la Pipe*. At the end of the 18th century, woodworkers using lathes made pipe stems for silver bowls produced elsewhere. Later, they began making entire pipes in box, cherry, walnut and pear wood, however, these burned with the tobacco. In 1854, briar roots were brought to a local pipemaker by a Corsican and pipes were made from the more durable and curvable briar. The modern day industry has expanded to include a variety of smoking tools, like cigarette holders, replaceable pipe stems, and tobacco containers



La Croisette, Cannes' beachfront promenade.

## Sidewalkfuls of Glamour for Cannes Crowd

Go to Cannes during the film festival? There are those who wouldn't have it any other way. These hardy souls, we hope, were there for the opening yesterday — with hotel accommodations and restaurant reservations confirmed well in advance.

For the next 11 days, Cannes will be given over to movie-viewing and deal-making. More movies may be bought and sold during the festival than in any other single place. Part carnival, part cut-throat, the atmosphere still is pure glamour. It is

derived as much from the natural attributes of the players as from the combination of sea, palms and sun on La Croisette. Either way, for those who don't mind crowds and do appreciate a spectacle, there is much to be enjoyed.

The terrace of the Carlton is a good vantage point, but poolside at virtually any palace or grand hotel will do. Expect to see more rock stars than movie stars. And heaven forbid it should rain.

— LINDA HALES



Provencal handicrafts include santons and fabric gifts.

in wood, ivory and even plastic. To see: Exposition des Pipes.

● **THIERS** — Perched high on a hillside alongside the Durdelle River, this medieval town with its ancient houses is the *Capitale de la Coutellerie française*, or the capital of the knife industry. The art of making cutlery, iron and silverware has survived to this day both as an *artisanale* handicraft. Fronting narrow, cobblestoned streets, shop after shop sells knives of all shapes and sizes, for all purposes, as well as scissors, stainless steel flatware, and professional tools. To see: Maison des Couteliers, the Musée Municipal de la Coutellerie.

● **TROYES** — Ancient capital of Champagne, Troyes has been making *la bonneterie* or hats and hand-

made stockings since the 16th century. The first hatmakers started up in Troyes in 1505, and statues on the books date to 1554. As recently as a few years ago, the industry, with 100 small companies, employed 20,000 people. To see: Musée de la Bonneterie.

● **VALENCE** — Valence, in the heart of the Rhone Valley, produces today, as it did in the 17th century, *le tissu provençal*, or hand-printed and stenciled fabrics. Reflecting the colors of Provence through natural dyes of red, blue and yellow, these fabrics are used

to make lovely gifts sold throughout the region. ● **VILLEDIEU-LES-POELES** — Artisans in Villedieu-les-Poëles, a village in Normandy, have been making *canots* or round-bellied milk flagons, as well as ewers and vases, and *poëles* or frying pans, and even bells, the same way — hammered or beaten out of copper and other metals — since the 17th century. Today, pots and pans, and other kitchen utensils in both copper and aluminum are for sale. To see: Musée de la Poëlerie, Fonderie de Cloche.

## Gardens at Villandry

(Continued From Page 9)

first private owners to open his chateau to the public. "My grandfather was a remarkable man," says Robert Carvallo, Villandry's current owner, who works four days a week in Paris as an investment banker. "He wanted to show Villandry to people because he was convinced that it contained a cultural and mystical message for them about art and nature and God."

From Joachim Carvallo's death in 1936, the chateau and gardens were somewhat neglected until 1972, when Robert Carvallo and his wife, Marguerite, took charge. "My wife and I decided to take Villandry in hand and put it into shape," he said. "Since 1972, our annual number of visitors has quadrupled, to 230,000 last year, and many of them — especially foreigners from far away — tell us that Villandry represents for them the 'quintessence of France.'"

Marguerite Carvallo plans and supervises the work over the entire 17 acres (7 hectares) of the garden, including the trimming of box

hedges and planting of tulips, forget-me-nots, dahlias and pansies by the thousands in the decorative "Garden of Love" and "Garden of Music." There are on Villandry's middle tier, irrigated like the rest of the domain, with water from the lake on the top level.

Villandry is 160 miles (254 kilometers) southwest of Paris, almost all of that by expressway. There is a pleasant country hotel a short walk from the chateau in the village of Villandry, the Cheval Rouge (Tel. 47-50.02.07) with a dining room serving Loire Valley specialties.

Admission to Villandry is 16 francs for a guided tour of chateau and gardens; 14 francs to visit the gardens without guide. Children are admitted for free up to 8 and from 9 to 16 pay half price. The chateau is open from Palm Sunday to Nov. 11 and the gardens stay open from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M. (or sunset in winter) every day of the year.

**HOTEL SAN PEDRO** ★★ ★★  
Saint-Raphaël/Vallaurie  
between Cannes & St. Tropez.

In the heart of a pine forest, Hotel San Pedro offers all the comforts of its harmoniously decorated rooms. A few minutes from the beaches and the thalassotherapy center of St. Raphael, next to the 18-hole golf course, the San Pedro welcomes you to a unique spot on the French Riviera.

Route du Golfe de Valescure 83700 St-Raphaël  
Tel: (94) 52.10.24/52.15.34  
Telex: FRESUS - San Pedro 461-360

PRESENTATION OF THE OUTSTANDING NEW CREATIONS BY

DAUM

COUPE - RIVIERA - F 3250

AU VASE ETRUSQUE

11, place de la Madeleine - PARIS 8<sup>e</sup>

## FRENCH COMPANY HANDBOOK 1985

Now in the 1985 updated edition, 200 pages of indispensable information in English on a selection of 84 of the most important French companies, as well as basic facts on other major firms. Includes information on the French economy and major sectors of activity, an introduction to the Paris Bourse, and a bilingual dictionary of French financial terms.

Each profile includes detailed information on: head office, management, major activities, number of employees, sales breakdown, company background, shareholders, principal French subsidiaries and holdings, foreign holdings and activities, exports, research and innovation, 1977-1983 financial performance, important devel-

opments and 1984-1985 highlights and trends.

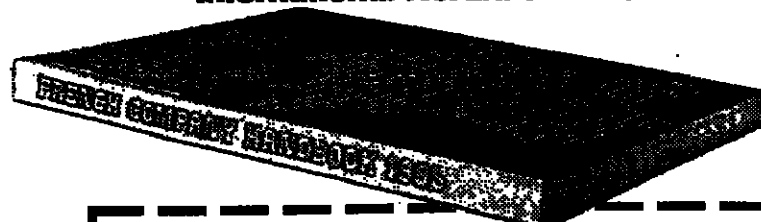
Indispensable for corporate, government and banking executives, institutional investors, industrial purchasers and other decision-makers who should be more fully informed on major French companies. French Company Handbook is being sent to 8,000 selected business and financial leaders in the United States, Japan and the Middle East.

Other interested parties may purchase the Handbook at \$38 per copy, including postage in Europe. Five or more copies, 30% reduction. Outside Europe, please add postal charges for each copy: Middle East \$4; Asia, Africa, North and South America \$7.

Herald Tribune

FRENCH COMPANY HANDBOOK 1985

Published by International Business Development with the International Herald Tribune



International Herald Tribune, Book Division  
181 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ copies of French Company Handbook 1985.

☐ Enclosed is my payment. (Payment may be made in convertible European currency of your choice at current exchange rates.)

☐ Please charge to my credit card: VISA ☐ DINERS ☐ AMEX ☐

CARD NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_ EXP. DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_ (signature for credit card orders)

NAME (in block letters) \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION \_\_\_\_\_

COMPANY \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY/COUNTRY \_\_\_\_\_ 9-5-85

AEROSPATIALE  
AIR FRANCE  
ALSTOM-ATLANTIQUE  
AVIONS MARCE DASSAULT  
BREGUET AVIATION  
AXA (MULTIPLIES UNES-  
DROUOT)  
BANQUE INDOSUEZ  
BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS  
BNP  
BEGHIN-SAY  
BIERBACH  
BOHRERMAN S.A.  
BOUYGUES  
BSN  
CAMPHENON BERNARD  
CGE ALSTOM  
CGM GROUP  
CHARBONNAGES DE FRANCE  
(COF)  
CHARGEURS S.A.  
CIMENTIS FRANCAIS  
CIT ALCAITE  
CLUB MEDITERRANEE  
COGENA  
COMPAGNIE DU MIDI  
COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES  
PETROLES - TOTAL  
COMPAGNIE GENERALE  
D'ELECTRICITE (CGE)  
COMPAGNIE GENERALE DES  
Eaux  
COMPAGNIE LA HENIN  
CREDIT AGRICOLE  
CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE  
FRANCE (CCF)  
CREDIT DU NORD  
CREDIT NATIONAL  
CROUZET  
DARTY  
DUMEZ  
ELECTRONIQUE SERGE  
DASSAULT  
EIFFAGE  
EIFFAGE-BERTRAND FAURE  
ESSOR  
FIVES-LILLE  
FRAMATOME

FRANCAISE HIOCHST  
GENERALE BISCUIT  
GROUPE VICTOIRE  
METAL  
JELMONT-SCHNEIDER  
L'OREAL  
LOUIS VUITTON  
LYONNAISE DES EAUX  
MAYEN  
MERIDIEN  
MERLIN GERIN  
MICHELIN  
MOET-CHENESSY  
PARIBAS  
PERNOD RICARD  
PEUGEOT  
POULET  
PRINTEMPS GROUP  
PROMODES  
QUILLERY  
LA REDOUTE  
RENAULT  
RHONES-POULENC  
ROUSSEL UCLAF  
SACLOR  
SAINT-GOBAIN  
SANOI  
SCOA  
SOREG  
SEB GROUP  
SEITA  
SNECMA  
SOCIETE GENERALE  
SOCIETE GENERALE  
D'INTERPRETATION-SANITAT  
& BIOT  
SODERHO  
SOMMER ALLIET  
SPERBATIONOLLES  
TELEMECANIQUE  
THOMSON  
THOMSON-CSF  
UNION DES ASSURANCES  
DE PARIS (UAP)  
UNION  
VALBO  
VALLOUREC

He speaks english, he speaks french, he is an international voyager, he dreams of adventure and lives the minute.

He is professional or amateur in his life. Cultivated, fashionable, he likes arts and me-  
dias, discovering is his passion.

He is handsome, macho and tender... he is 25 to 40 years old and women adore him. As cool and suave as James Bond and when the rhythm counts, he is more funky than James Brown.

His name, DICK... for the man at his BEST.

DICK, a man you can read... intelligent, dynamic, colorful, motivated and just down to earth.

DICK a new french bilingual, french and english magazine, one hundred page, international men's monthly on sale world-over at 25 FF. June 3...

DICK

Special offer for advance subscription of one year (12 numbers) at the price of 30 \$ U.S. all mailing cost included (offer limited to May 31, 1985). Thank you to address your check with your name and return address made to the order of DICK magazine, society DAJEPI, BEST - 13, rue de Taoum, 75008 Paris, FRANCE.

For all informations or reservation of advertising and photo editorial spaces, contact our Paris-office Mathieu Caron, tel. 627 53.18. Sophie Grapinet or Garland Dunston, 634 58 50.

Photo cover: Dick's fashion: Lucien Fontaine

SUBSCRIBE NOW



## A SPECIAL REPORT ON TRAVEL IN FRANCE

## Guidebooks Geared for the New, Discriminating Traveler

By Roger Collis

**ANTIBES** — Can you let me have the address of Christopher Columbus in Calvi, my editor asked me on the phone from New York, referring to the Corsica chapter of a guide I had filed the week before. I must confess I had not climbed to the Columbus house, but when you're trying to cover Corsica in three days on fixed expenses you have to cut a few corners.

What this illustrates is that most guides are compiled by teams of fallible people like myself, backed up by conscientious editors in New York or London. We can't possibly visit every restaurant, hotel and museum we recommend. And, most guides are inevitably out of date by the time they are published.

In my view, the more limited the scope, the more useful the guide.

There are exceptions. For example, the encyclopaedic "Guide Hachette 1985" lists 8,000 towns, châteaux and museums in the 28 regions of France, with 500 tourist itineraries, 300 regional and city maps, 8,000 hotels and restaurants, 1,000 camping sites and 5,000 addresses for sports and leisure activities.

An especially useful guide for North Americans is Birnbaum's "France 1985" guide. This is divided into five sections — getting ready to go (practical tips), a guide to 16

French cities, 19 major leisure activities, from fishing to gambling, and 17 detailed driving tours.

The classic authority on hotels and restaurants is the Michelin red guide, which sells 750,000 copies a year. Michelin is renowned for its objectivity and the guide's restaurant stars (three is the maximum) are a coveted award.

A gastronomic guide with more color and imagination than the Michelin red is Gault & Millau, a quirky, opinionated and irreverent guide to 5,100 restaurants and hotels in France and neighboring Belgium and Switzerland. The 1985 edition has a set of excellent road maps. Gault & Millau is published in English, but I recommend the original French version as it is more up to date.

Value for money can also be found in the "Guide des Relais Routiers," which lists 3,600 establishments where you can eat well for less than 40 francs.

Two excellent regional guides, Paris and the South of France, are included in the American Express pocket travel guides series, which pack in a huge amount of detail. Apparently, they haven't had the commercial success they deserve as some people wrongly believe that the recommendations are slanted towards American Express card outlets.

But my very favorite guides are those written and compiled by individuals, reflecting their personal tastes and idiosyncrasies.

One such author is British-based Arthur Epemnon, who

has 40 years experience seeking out the best of French cuisine. His classic is "Travelers France," and he has recently published "The French Selection," a guide to 50 hotels, ranging from less than 80 francs a night to more than 400 francs, and "Le Weekend," loaded with practical information on hotels, restaurants and shops in a host of towns and villages.

In the same genre is Peter Brereton's "Through France" on minor roads, a guide to seven leisurely routes through some of the country's most beautiful scenery, divided into stages of 100-130 kilometers, with route maps, stopping places and recommended small hotels.

Richard Binns is another author who has covered 22 regions of France in his recently updated "French Leave 3." This is a guide to hotels, restaurants, wines and cheeses and contains a glossary of 1,000 menu terms translated into everyday English.

A guide that is a delight to read as well as follow (like the best of armchair cook books) is "The Food Lover's Guide to Paris," by Patricia Wells, a personal selection of restaurants, wine bars, markets, *charcuteries* and *patisseries* in Paris. It's evocative and highly practical at the same time.

The author is a contributing editor to Birnbaum's Travel Guides, published by Houghton Mifflin.

## Paris on \$500 a Day, Other Guide Nuggets

By Joseph Fitchett

**P**ARIS — New guidebooks in French can open up interesting vistas for travelers beyond the classic culture of the green Michelin and the contemporary consuming of Gault & Millau. All it takes is a little French and enough ingenuity to span the gap when words fail.

A new big-spender's guide to Paris, "Paris Luxe," by Michelle de Leyrat (published by Editions M.A., 120 francs), handily lists prestigious Paris businesses from grand hotels to vintage wine dealers or a trendy vet.

The guide, sponsored by the Colbert Committee, a self-selecting group of top merchants, claims to tell readers "what things are to be adored and what are to be despised." Less grandiloquently, it provides guidance about "best buys" among these "must" shops.

Maxim's, for example, offers courses in cooking (and eating). Burberry's replaces trench-coat buckles free. Bulgari offers a lifetime supply of matches for owners of its gold matchboxes, which retail for 19,600 francs apiece.

A useful book for those trying to do Paris on \$500 a day.

If, on the other hand, you want to see France on \$50 a day, an interesting way, increasingly favored by French city dwellers, is to make your holiday headquarters on a working farm in your favorite region of France.

An annual guide, "Vacances et Weekends à la Ferme" by Michel Smith (Balland, 95 francs), provides a full description (often with photographs) of 300 farms across the country that regularly take paying guests.

The attractions are strong: spacious, cheap accommodation, accompanied by breakfast and usually dinner and a glimpse of the region seen from the land. It can be an unbeatable formula for families with children.

For people who prefer châteaux to cottages, a new book, "Guide à

la Vie de Chateau," by Philippe Couderc (Flammarion, 90 francs), provides 260 palatial addresses, often complete with aristocratic manager and with prices ranging from very expensive to bargain-basement — recommended for Mr. Couderc's reliable, often caustic, description of each address.

Parisians and other denizens of the capital who want to get away for a day or so will want a just-reissued guide to getaway villages, "52 Weekends autour de Paris," by Gilles Pudlowski (Albin Michel, 59 francs). For each locality, Mr. Pudlowski, a renegade from Gault & Millau, describes the most picturesque country inn and best local restaurant. For example, in Barbizon, the 19th-century painters' village an hour's drive from Paris near Fontainebleau, he suggests the Auberge de Bas-Breux, which hosted a dinner for European heads of state last year.

For those who want to see France on \$50 a day, an interesting way, increasingly favored by French city dwellers, is to make your holiday headquarters on a working farm in your favorite region of France.

An annual guide, "Vacances et Weekends à la Ferme" by Michel Smith (Balland, 95 francs), provides a full description (often with photographs) of 300 farms across the country that regularly take paying guests.

The attractions are strong: spacious, cheap accommodation, accompanied by breakfast and usually dinner and a glimpse of the region seen from the land. It can be an unbeatable formula for families with children.

For people who prefer châteaux to cottages, a new book, "Guide à

la Vie de Chateau," by Philippe Couderc (Flammarion, 90 francs), provides 260 palatial addresses, often complete with aristocratic manager and with prices ranging from very expensive to bargain-basement — recommended for Mr. Couderc's reliable, often caustic, description of each address.

Parisians and other denizens of the capital who want to get away for a day or so will want a just-reissued guide to getaway villages, "52 Weekends autour de Paris," by Gilles Pudlowski (Albin Michel, 59 francs). For each locality, Mr. Pudlowski, a renegade from Gault & Millau, describes the most picturesque country inn and best local restaurant. For example, in Barbizon, the 19th-century painters' village an hour's drive from Paris near Fontainebleau, he suggests the Auberge de Bas-Breux, which hosted a dinner for European heads of state last year.

For those who want to see France on \$50 a day, an interesting way, increasingly favored by French city dwellers, is to make your holiday headquarters on a working farm in your favorite region of France.

An annual guide, "Vacances et Weekends à la Ferme" by Michel Smith (Balland, 95 francs), provides a full description (often with photographs) of 300 farms across the country that regularly take paying guests.

The attractions are strong: spacious, cheap accommodation, accompanied by breakfast and usually dinner and a glimpse of the region seen from the land. It can be an unbeatable formula for families with children.

For people who prefer châteaux to cottages, a new book, "Guide à

## In Paris: What, When and Where

Visitors to Paris generally come armed with reservations, guidebooks and advice. More and more, they know where to stay and what to eat. But when it comes to what to see, the guidebooks don't have all the answers. When crowds gather on main boulevards or pack into small places, travelers want to know one thing — what's happening? What follows is a selective guide to events — from street theater to art to sports — that will take place in Paris this summer.

## Special Events

**PARIS INTERNATIONAL MARATHON:** May 11, 6 P.M.-8:30 P.M. Start and finish of the race: Avenue Foch — 16th arrondissement.

**SPRING THEATER IN PARIS:** May 20-June 30, performances by young artists. Phone: 887.44.42.

**PARIS VILLAGES:** In June, the different Parisian quarters come alive with parades, folkloric groups and musicians, "gargons de café" races and dances, etc.

**FIREWORKS AT MONTMARTRE:** June 29, Phone: 277.92.26.

**VICTOR-HUGO SHOW:** Lucienne Borgia, End of June — Beginning of July, Place des Voies — 3d arrondissement. Phone: 277.92.26.

**JOUSTING:** July, Lucien Arena, Phone: 277.92.26.

**BASTILLE DAY CELEBRATION:** July 13 — 9 P.M. Balls and dances in the streets of Paris. July 14 — 10:30 P.M. Music and fireworks.

## Art Exhibitions

**JAMES TISSOT OU L'IMPRESSIONNISME MON-DAIN:** Through June 30, 10 A.M.-5:40 P.M., closed on

Mondays, Petit Palais Museum, Avenue Winston Churchill — 8th arrondissement.

**L'ART ET LE PARFUM (ART AND PERFUM):** Through September, 11 A.M.-7 P.M., closed on Mondays, Le Louvre des Antiquaires, 2, place du Palais-Royal — 1er arrondissement.

**FLACONS DE PARFUMS (PERFUME FLASKS):** Through August 18, noon-6 P.M., closed on Tuesdays, 11 A.M.-6 P.M. Saturdays and Sundays, Musée des Arts Décoratifs, 107, rue de Rivoli — 1er arrondissement.

**RENOIR:** May 15 — September 2, 10 A.M.-8 P.M., closed on Tuesdays, 10 A.M.-10 P.M. on Wednesdays, Grand Palais, Avenue Winston Churchill — 8th arrondissement.

**SALON DES INDEPENDANTS:** From the Bible to Chagall, June 6 — July 28, Grand Palais, Avenue Winston Churchill — 8th arrondissement.

**FRENCH ARTIST EXHIBITION, INTERNATIONAL BEAUX-ARTS EXHIBITION:** Through May 21, 10:30 A.M. — 6:30 P.M., Grand Palais, Avenue Winston Churchill — 8th arrondissement.

## Sporting Events

**THE FRENCH OPEN:** May 27 — June 9, Roland Garros Stadium, 2, avenue Gordon-Bennett — 16th arrondissement.

**PARIS GRAND PRIX BICYCLE RACE:** June 15 — 12:30 P.M. Avenue de Grande, 12th arrondissement.

**TOUR DE FRANCE FINISH:** July 21 — 1 P.M. — 6 P.M. Avenue des Champs Elysees, 8th arrondissement.

**GRAND STEEPLE-CHASE OF PARIS:** June 23 — 2 P.M. Longchamp Hippodrome, 16th arrondissement.

**PARIS GRAND PRIX:** June 30 — 2 P.M. Longchamp Hippodrome, 16th arrondissement.

## Change in Bordeaux Wine Country

(Continued From Page 9)

ber that the châteaux themselves are rarely open to the public. One visits the cellars, the grounds and vineyards, but rarely the house. Countless visitors, as eager to see elegant rooms and old furniture as wine vats, have been disappointed. Occasionally, unsuspecting tourists, usually American, call or write for reservations, thinking that the wine châteaux are hotels. They are not. They are private homes and, in France, private means just that.

A good stop for lunch in the Médoc is the Auberge du Savoie, in the center of Margaux. The only connection with the Savoy region of France is the name. The cooking is local and very good. Needless to say the wine selection is, too. The Relais de Margaux, the Médoc's first truly deluxe inn and restaurant, was scheduled to open this spring with a ready-made two-star restaurant, the Auberge St. Jean, transplanted from St. Jean de Blaignac near St. Emilion.

The second day of any Bordeaux

trip should be devoted to St. Emilion and Pomerol. St. Emilion is a lovely country town whose wine-makers pretend to be bumpkins who mock the pretensions of the elegant Médocais. The St. Emilion wine people are quite sophisticated but they are also relaxed. They are warm, friendly and accessible. Come to think of it, so are their wines. Chateau Ausone, thought to have been the country home of the Roman poet Ausonius, is an important place to see. So are the vineyards of Cheval Blanc and, in adjoining Pomerol, of Chateau Petrus. Petrus, which makes one of the most famous and certainly the most expensive wines in Bordeaux, is little more than a country farmhouse. The designation "château" in the French wine country means just about anything its owner wants

it to mean — so long as his wine qualifies for high praise. St. Emilion is a pretty town to walk through and either the Hotel de Plaisance or the Logis de la Cadene are pleasant places for lunch.

If there is time for another day of touring, it could include Graves, which begins at the city line, and Sauternes, some 30 minutes to the south. There, the tourist landmark is Chateau d'Yquem, which produces probably the greatest sweet wine in France. You will need an appointment to see the cellars but it usually includes a tasting. You will not be blazing new trails. Thomas Jefferson stopped here in 1787 to buy wine from the owner, Comte Lur-Saluze, whose great-great-grandnephew runs the chateau today.

## CONTRIBUTORS

**BARBARA BELL** is a journalist based in Paris.

**ROGER COLLIS** writes the business travel column, *For Fun and Profit*, in the International Herald Tribune. He is a contributing editor from the Côte d'Azur to Birnbaum's Travel Guides (Houghton Mifflin).

**JOSEPH FITCHETT** is a staff correspondent for the International Herald Tribune.

**GEORGE GUDASUKAS**, a journalist based in Paris, writes on a variety of topics including travel and lifestyle. He has fished intensively in Europe and North America.

**LINDA HALE** is the editor of the International Herald Tribune's special reports.

**KATHERINE KNORR** is responsible for the International Herald Tribune's cultural and leisure coverage.

**FRANK J. PRIAL** is a wine columnist for The New York Times.

**JEAN RAFFERTY** is a Paris-based journalist who writes about interior design and French lifestyle.

**PATRICIA WELLS** is the International Herald Tribune's restaurant critic and a frequent contributor to The New York Times. She is the author of "The Food Lover's Guide to Paris" (Workman).

**JUDY YABLONKY** is on the editorial staff of the IHT's special reports department.

**SEPCOEUR**

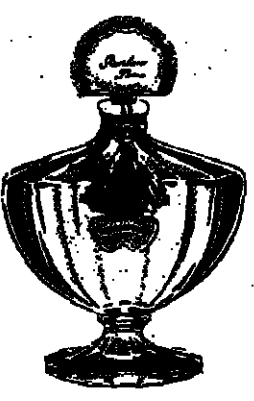
FASHION

HANDBAGS AND BELTS

3 Rue Chambriges - 75008 Paris

Tel: (1) 723 6999

Close to Ave. Montaigne



SHALIMAR

GUERLAIN

PARIS

Envoûtant et sensuel, troublant et séducteur. Shalimar, le parfum de l'éternel féminin.

PARIS: 68 CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES, 2 PLACE VENDÔME, 93 RUE DE PROSSY, 29 RUE DE SÈVRES, RÉGION PARISIENNE, PROVINCE: DÉPOSITAIRES AGRÉÉS.

**Breguet:**  
Precision mastery since 1775

Abraham Louis Breguet (1747-1823) was one of the most phenomenal watchmakers history has ever known. His genius was an overriding influence not only on watch-making techniques but also on the beauty of the finished object.

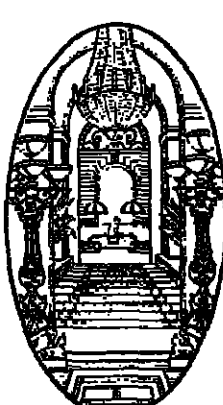


Available at  
**CHAUMET**  
Jeweler since 1780

Paris: 12, place Vendôme  
London: 178, New Bond Street  
Geneva: 2, rue du Rhône  
Brussels: 82, av. Louise  
New York: 48, East 57th Street

In Paris  
the luxury of the last century  
is alive. And breathtaking!

**HOTEL  
INTER-CONTINENTAL  
PARIS**



THE ADVANTAGE IS INTER-CONTINENTAL

**INTER-CONTINENTAL HOTELS**

3 Rue de Castiglione, 75 040 Paris-Cedex 01, (01) 260 3780, Telex: 220114  
For reservations call: London: (01) 491-7181  
Frankfurt: (069) 230561, Amsterdam: (020) 262021

**JEAN PATOU**  
MA COLLECTION

New collection  
**ESCADA**  
at European  
export prices  
**Marie-Martine**  
8, Rue de Sèvres, Paris 6th.  
Tel: (1) 222 18 44.



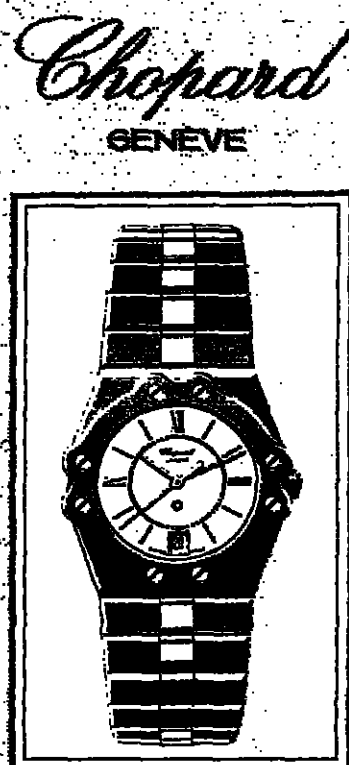
**JEAN PATOU**  
7, rue St Florentin  
75008 Paris



	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
BAT	2571	37 1/2	37 1/8	37 1/8	-
Glyco d	5249	14 1/2	14 1/8	14 1/8	-
Shorr n	4812	13 1/2	13 1/8	13 1/8	-
Warr n	2224	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/8	-
Astrac	1949	1 1/4	1 1/8	1 1/8	+
Wobst	1744	32	32	32	+
Elcott s	1427	11 1/4	11 1/8	11 1/8	-
Warr s	232	3 1/2	3 1/8	3 1/8	-

TexAir	900	13%	13%	13%	+ W
StarLine	200	14%	13%	14	+ W
Int'l Ther n	840	8%	8	8	+ W
Dixie	727	10	9%	9%	+ W

\_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]

Available at leading jewellers worldwide  
 Chopard & Cie S.A. - 8, rue de Vevron - Genève - 1202 CH

Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE	High	Low	Close	Div.
3574	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3575	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3576	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3577	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3578	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3579	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3580	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3581	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3582	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3583	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3584	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3585	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3586	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3587	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3588	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3589	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3590	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3591	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3592	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3593	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3594	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3595	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3596	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3597	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3598	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3599	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3600	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3601	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3602	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3603	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3604	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3605	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3606	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3607	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3608	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3609	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3610	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3611	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3612	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3613	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3614	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3615	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3616	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3617	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3618	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3619	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3620	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3621	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3622	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3623	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3624	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3625	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3626	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3627	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3628	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10
3629	1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	1

(Continued on Page 16)







# Wednesday's **NYSE** 3pm

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued from Page 14)

High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
100	98	99	102	100	101	+2
101	99	100	103	101	102	+1
102	100	101	104	102	103	+1
103	101	102	105	103	104	+1
104	102	103	106	104	105	+1
105	103	104	107	105	106	+1
106	104	105	108	106	107	+1
107	105	106	109	107	108	+1
108	106	107	110	108	109	+1
109	107	108	111	109	110	+1
110	108	109	112	110	111	+1
111	109	110	113	111	112	+1
112	110	111	114	112	113	+1
113	111	112	115	113	114	+1
114	112	113	116	114	115	+1
115	113	114	117	115	116	+1
116	114	115	118	116	117	+1
117	115	116	119	117	118	+1
118	116	117	120	118	119	+1
119	117	118	121	119	120	+1
120	118	119	122	120	121	+1
121	119	120	123	121	122	+1
122	120	121	124	122	123	+1
123	121	122	125	123	124	+1
124	122	123	126	124	125	+1
125	123	124	127	125	126	+1
126	124	125	128	126	127	+1
127	125	126	129	127	128	+1
128	126	127	130	128	129	+1
129	127	128	131	129	130	+1
130	128	129	132	130	131	+1
131	129	130	133	131	132	+1
132	130	131	134	132	133	+1
133	131	132	135	133	134	+1
134	132	133	136	134	135	+1
135	133	134	137	135	136	+1
136	134	135	138	136	137	+1
137	135	136	139	137	138	+1
138	136	137	140	138	139	+1
139	137	138	141	139	140	+1
140	138	139	142	140	141	+1
141	139	140	143	141	142	+1
142	140	141	144	142	143	+1
143	141	142	145	143	144	+1
144	142	143	146	144	145	+1
145	143	144	147	145	146	+1
146	144	145	148	146	147	+1
147	145	146	149	147	148	+1
148	146	147	150	148	149	+1
149	147	148	151	149	150	+1
150	148	149	152	150	151	+1
151	149	150	153	151	152	+1
152	150	151	154	152	153	+1
153	151	152	155	153	154	+1
154	152	153	156	154	155	+1
155	153	154	157	155	156	+1
156	154	155	158	156	157	+1
157	155	156	159	157	158	+1
158	156	157	160	158	159	+1
159	157	158	161	159	160	+1
160	158	159	162	160	161	+1
161	159	160	163	161	162	+1
162	160	161	164	162	163	+1
163	161	162	165	163	164	+1
164	162	163	166	164	165	+1
165	163	164	167	165	166	+1
166	164	165	168	166	167	+1
167	165	166	169	167	168	+1
168	166	167	170	168	169	+1
169	167	168	171	169	170	+1
170	168	169	172	170	171	+1
171	169	170	173	171	172	+1
172	170	171	174	172	173	+1
173	171	172	175	173	174	+1
174	172	173	176	174	175	+1
175	173	174	177	175	176	+1
176	174	175	178	176	177	+1
177	175	176	179	177	178	+1
178	176	177	180	178	179	+1
179	177	178	181	179	180	+1
180	178	179	182	180	181	+1
181	179	180	183	181	182	+1
182	180	181	184	182	183	+1
183	181	182	185	183	184	+1
184	182	183	186	184	185	+1
185	183	184	187	185	186	+1
186	184	185	188	186	187	+1
187	185	186	189	187	188	+1
188	186	187	190	188	189	+1
189	187	188	191	189	190	+1
190	188	189	192	190	191	+1
191	189	190	193	191	192	+1
192	190	191	194	192	193	+1
193	191	192	195	193	194	+1
194	192	193	196	194	195	+1
195	193	194	197	195	196	+1
196	194	195	198	196	197	+1
197	195	196	199	197	198	+1
198	196	197	200	198	199	+1
199	197	198	201	199	200	+1
200	198	199	202	200	201	+1
201	199	200	203	201	202	+1
202	200	201	204	202	203	+1
203	201	202	205	203	204	+1
204	202	203	206	204	205	+1
205	203	204	207	205	206	+1
206	204	205	208	206	207	+1
207	205	206	209	207	208	+1
208	206	207	210	208	209	+1
209	207	208	211	209	210	+1
210	208	209	212	210	211	+1
211	209	210	213	211	212	+1
212	210	211	214	212	213	+1
213	211	212	215	213	214	+1
214	212	213	216	214	215	+1
215	213	214	217	215	216	+1
216	214	215	218	216	217	+1
217	215	216	219	217	218	+1
218	216	217	220	218	219	+1
219	217	218	221	219	220	+1
220	218	219	222	220	221	+1
221	219	220	223	221	222	+1
222	220	221	224	222	223	+1
223	221	222	225	223	224	+1
224	222	223	226	224	225	+1
225	223	224	227	225	226	+1
226	224	225	228	226	227	+1
227	225	226	229	227	228	+1
228	226	227	230	228	229	+1
229	227	228	231	229	230	+1
230	228	229	232	230	231	+1
231	229	230	233	231	232	+1
232	230	231	234	232	233	+1
233	231	232	235	233	234	+1
234	232	233	236	234	235	+1
235	233	234	237	235	236	+1
236	234	235	238	236	237	+1
237	235	236	239	237	238	+1
238	236	237	240	238	239	+1
239	237	238	241	239	240	+1
240	238	239	242	240	241	+1
241	239	240	243	241	242	+1
242	240	241	244	242	243	+1
243	241	242	245	243	244	+1
244	242	243	246	244	245	+1
245	243	244	247	245	246	+1
246	244	245	248	246	247	+1
247	245	246	249	247	248	+1
248	246	247	250	248	249	+1
249	247	248	251	249	250	+1
250	248	249	252	250	251	+1
251	249	250	253	251	252	+1
252	250	251	254	252	253	+1
253	251	252	255	253	254	+1
254	252	253	256	254	255	+1
255	253	254	257	255	256	+1
256	254	255	258	256	257	+1
257	255	256	259	257	258	+1
258	256	257	260	258	259	+1
259	257	258	261	259	260	+1
260	258	259	262	260	261	+1
261	259	260	263	261	262	+1
262	260	261	264	262	263	+1
263	261	262	265	263	264	+1
264	262	263	266	264	265	+1
265	263	264	267	265	266	+1
266	264	265	268	266	267	+1
267	265	266	269	267	268	+1
268	266	267	270	268	269	+1
269	267	268	271	269	270	+1
270	268	269	272	270	271	+1
271	269	270	273	271	272	+1
272	270	271	274	272	273	+1
273	271	272	275	273	274	+1
274	272	273	276	274	275	+1
275	273	274	277	275	276	+1
276	274	275	278	276	277	+1
277	275	276	279	277	278	+1
278	276	277	280	278	279	+1
279	277	278	281	279	280	+1
280	278	279	282	280	281	+1
281	279	280	283	281	282	+1
282	280	281	284	282	283	+1
283	281	282	285	283	284	+1
284	282	283	286	284	285	+1
285	283	284	287	285	286	+1
286	284	285	288	286	287	+1
287	285	286	289	287	288	+1
288	286	287	290	288	289	+1
289	287	288	291	289	290	+1
290	288	289	292	290	291	+1
291	289	290	293	291	292	+1
292	290	291	294	292	293	+1
293	291	292	295	293	294	+1
294	292	293	296	294	295	+1
295	293	294	297	295	296	+1
296	294	295	298	296	297	+1
297	295	296	299	297	298	+1
298	296	297	300	298	299	+1
299	297	298	301	299	300	+1
300	298	299	302	300	301	



## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Philips Profit Falls 7.8% in Period

**Eindhoven, Netherlands** — Philips NV, Europe's largest electronics group, said Wednesday that pretax profit fell 7.8 percent in the first quarter of 1985 in part because of a drop in the U.S. market for integrated circuits.

Philips said that profit fell to 260 million guilders (\$72.18 million) from 282 million guilders in the first three months of 1984.

Operating profit rose 8.3 percent, to 901 million guilders, from the like period last year, the company said.

Sales volume increased 7 percent, Philips said. Sales increased 14 percent in the quarter to 13.68 billion guilders from 12.03 billion guilders. Half of that increase, Philips said, was due to higher sales volume, primarily outside the United States.

Income from operations in Europe and Latin America increased, but income dropped at operations in the United States and Canada.

Philips said that most product sectors performed favorably, but it blamed business in the United States for a marked decrease in the industrial supply sector.

Growth in lighting products and electronic components in the United States slowed in particular, Philips said.

Johannes Zantman, a Philips vice president, said that integrated circuits were no longer scarce on the world market, leading to a drop in sales volume and pressure on prices. He did not give precise figures for losses caused by an overcapacity in the U.S. chip market.

He also noted that the first quarter of 1984 was a peak period for Philips, particularly in the United States' chip market.

Philips blamed the first-quarter showing on the fall in its share of income from non-consolidated companies to 2 million guilders from 41 million guilders in the like 1984 quarter. That drop was due largely to losses at Grundig AG, the West German electronics firm which Philips bought last year.

Grundig said it lost 286 million Deutsche marks (\$89.48 million) in the 1983-84 fiscal year and has said that it does not expect to return to profitability until 1986-87.

Mr. Zantman declined to give specific figures, but said that Philips' stake in Grundig's losses would peak this year and would be halved in 1986. The break-even point would be reached in 1987, he said, with Philips expecting to see a profit from Grundig in the following year.

## Peugeot's Loss Narrowed in '84; Sales Rose

**PARIS** — Peugeot SA reported Wednesday that the parent company's net loss narrowed to 204 million francs (\$21.3 million) last year, from 1.03 billion in 1983. Consolidated sales rose 7.4 percent.

The loss included provision for 775 million francs against tax liabilities for previous years, and providing 1.4 billion francs against unspecified charges of its Automobiles Citroën subsidiary. The consolidated figure will be announced next month.

The automaker said it expects its consolidated group net loss for the year to be substantially less than half the 2.59-billion-franc loss of 1984, a company statement said.

The group's French market share rose to 33.1 percent in 1984 from 32.2 percent in 1983, although total French new car registrations declined 12.9 percent, the statement said.

In other European markets, where overall registrations dropped 0.5 percent, the group's share rose to 7 percent from 6.8 percent. Group production of cars and light commercial vehicles in Europe fell 4.8 percent, to 1.6 million in 1984.

## Nestlé Sales Increase 57%

**ZURICH** — Nestlé SA reported Wednesday that revenue for the first four months of the year rose 57 percent, to 15 billion Swiss francs (\$5.6 billion).

When sales of U.S.-based Carnation Co., which was acquired earlier this year, are excluded, the rise was 18 percent, Nestlé's managing director, Helmut Maucher, said.

Mr. Maucher also said that Nestlé planned to sell two of Carnation's activities with total annual revenue of \$440 million, and buy a coffee roasting company in the United States that has revenue of \$150 million.

Mr. Maucher said he expects earnings for the year to increase from last year's level, although profit as a proportion of sales is expected to decline, which the giant foods company attributed to extraordinary costs resulting from the restructuring of Carnation.

In April, Nestlé reported that 1984 group net income rose to 1.49 billion Swiss francs from 1.26 billion francs in 1983, representing 4.8 percent of sales of 31.14 billion compared with 4.5 percent of 1983 sales of 27.94 billion francs. The dividend was raised to 115 francs from 109 francs.

The 11.4-percent value increase

in sales compared with a volume rise of 3 percent, Mr. Maucher said. Reto Domeniconi, general manager, said the decline in the profit-sales ratio would result from extraordinary costs during the restructuring of Carnation. "We will try to get all this behind us in 1985," he added.

Mr. Maucher said he expected group sales for all of 1985 to total about 43 billion francs.

Mr. Domeniconi said that half the amount needed for the \$3-billion purchase of Carnation, which has annual sales of about \$3.5 billion, had been paid in cash, with the rest raised by issuing commercial paper.

Nestlé currently has \$1 billion in commercial paper outstanding, but it aimed to reduce this debt over the next two years. Mr. Domeniconi said he foresaw the debt-equity ratio falling to one by the end of this year from a current level of 1.13.

Mr. Domeniconi said Nestlé was not planning to raise new funds on the Euro market.

Another official said Nestlé planned to sell Carnation's Herff Jones subsidiary, which has annual sales of \$160 million. The transaction is expected to be concluded in about two months, the company said.

## Woodside to Offer Share Evaluation

**MELBOURNE** — Woodside Petroleum Ltd. said Wednesday it planned to respond formally Thursday to the takeover bid made by Shell Australia Ltd. and Broken Hill Pty.

It said the response will contain an independent evaluation of Woodside shares. The evaluation was commissioned after directors rejected the takeover offer of 1.60 Australian dollars (\$1.05) a share as inadequate.

Shell and BHP now own more than 52 percent of Woodside's shares. Woodside's directors have urged minority shareholders not to sell.

## Nixdorf to Expand in Asia

**PADERBORN, West Germany** — Nixdorf Computer AG is planning a major expansion in Asia that, it expects, will grow by 50 percent a year, a managing board member said Wednesday.

Arno Bohn said Nixdorf is holding talks in India and China on setting up joint-venture companies and that a key area for the company will be the Pacific basin, where it expects to increase turnover by 80 percent this year, to 86 million Deutsche marks (\$27 million).

He said that in the next five years growth in the area, which is bounded by Japan, Australia and Indonesia, should average 50 percent.

Underlining the lucrative out-

look in the basin, Mr. Bohn said, Nixdorf has won a 60-million DM contract to supply nearly 2,300 computerized check-out tills to an Australian department-store chain, Myer Emporium Ltd.

This year's turnover forecast for the basin, he said, does not include production in Singapore, which began in 1982. In the next three years, he added, about 100 million DM will be invested in building a plant in Singapore that will rank as Nixdorf's third largest after those in Paderborn and West Berlin.

Nixdorf, which floated 20 percent of its shares last June, also plans to set up a subsidiary in South Korea to replace its representative offices there in time for the 1988 Olympics.

## Dillon, Read Regains Some Prestige

(Continued from Page 15)

er. "They were forced to change."

Now, Dillon, Read is regaining some of the lost stature. The firm still emphasizes its traditional corporate services, but has added some new lines. But, unlike some other small firms, Dillon, Read has not adopted a strategy of surviving by finding specialized niches.

John P. Birkeland, brought in to become Dillon, Read's president in 1981, has moved aggressively into such lines as venture capital, leveraged buyouts and mergers. Mr. Birkeland and Dillon, Read's chairman, Nicholas F. Brady, declined to be interviewed. But in a brief conversation, Mr. Birkeland said, "I wouldn't count us out."

The firm hired Edmund W. Littlefield, former chairman of Utah International Inc., the mining concern, and James W. Stevens, former head of Citicorp's venture-capital arm, to strengthen the firm's venture-capital business. It has tried to build asset management and equity-research departments. It joined with Pierre Moussé, former head of Banque Paribas, to direct its European operations.

Dillon, Read's involvement in

major deals also tends to attract more good business.

"Just that perception that you're always in the best deals is a drawing card," said Samuel L. Hayes 3d, a Harvard Business School professor and expert on investment banking.

As Robert A. Gerard, a former Dillon, Read managing director now with Morgan Stanley & Co., noted: "The lifeblood of any firm is developing new business."

In addition to Unocal, Dillon, Read advised Storer Communications in its current merger contest. Storer has agreed in principle to be merged into a corporation formed by Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co.

The investment bank was hired by General Mills and R.J. Reynolds Industries to advise in major restructurings, and it helped Chevron Corp. refinance some of its borrowings used to purchase Gulf Oil last year.

Dillon, Read held 15th place in the underwriting of taxable securities last year, and was 20th in tax-exempt securities — respectable levels for a firm of its size.

But few expect Dillon, Read ever to regain the kind of influence it wielded in Wall Street's clubber

days. Experts insist that in certain areas, such as securities trading, it can never compete fully with brokerage behemoths such as Merrill Lynch & Co., Shearson Lehman/American Express Inc. and Salomon Brothers Inc. Salomon, for instance, has \$1.27 billion of capital, compared with Dillon, Read's \$65 million, which ranks it 30th.

Even in its heyday, Dillon, Read was never a large firm — it ranked 120th in capital in 1969. But, Mr. Hayes said, "They had a lot more clout than their capital might suggest."

That was because it was one of four firms that made up the most elite "special bracket" group, which also included Morgan Stanley, First Boston Inc. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. The special bracket firms always appeared at the coveted top spots in the listing of underwriters in important deals in what are known as "tomestone" ads. Where a firm is listed in the ads generally describes how large a part of the underwriting, and profits, it claims.

Today, small size can present handicaps. Added financial muscle allows the bigger investment banks to take on vastly more risk than smaller firms, particularly in the

## Dillon, Read &amp; Co.'s Capital Position



important securities trading operations.

"If I lose a couple of million dollars on a trade, that's a bad day," commented a senior trader at one of the largest investment banking houses, who formerly worked at Dillon, Read. "If Dillon loses that much, it's a bad year."

However, growing too big also holds perils.

"You must avoid becoming driven by your overhead," said Felix G. Rohatyn, a senior partner at Lazard Freres & Co., a firm even smaller than Dillon, Read. Lazard has pursued an almost identical strategy of emphasizing nimbleness and quality service. "Once you are big, it is impossible to become small again."

## Stocks Churn, Buyers Fiddle

(Continued from Page 15)

which is good," he said. "But at the same time these instruments can be used for leverage — and are — making the market today a very leveraged game."

On this theme, Etienne Van Campenhout, partner and investment strategist at the Brussels brokerage firm of Peterbroeck, Van Campenhout, observed that "while some of these strategies may seem aggressive, actually they can minimize risk." He described a leveraged, yet what he considers a safe method for investing on Wall Street.

He recommends that clients use a part of the interest on funds invested in Belgian or other European government securities to buy "call" options on U.S. stocks.

**BACHELORS' MASTERS' DOCTORATE DEGREES**

ONLY DEPT OF ED AUTHORIZED  
SEND RESUME OR TELETYPE MAILING ADDRESS

**KW**

KENNEDY-WESTERN UNIVERSITY  
26310 Redwood Dr. • Dept. 22  
Agoura Hills, CA 91301 USA • TEL 818 667-1312

## National Westminster Bank PLC

US\$150,000,000 Floating Rate Capital Notes 1990

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the holders of the outstanding US\$150,000,000 Floating Rate Capital Notes 1990 (the "Notes") of National Westminster Bank PLC (the "Bank") that, pursuant to the provisions of Condition 7(c) of the Terms and Conditions of the Notes, the Bank intends to redeem all the Notes on June 27, 1985 at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof.

Payment will be made upon presentation and surrender of the Notes, together with all unexpired coupons appertaining thereto, at the main offices of any of the following: Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 30 West Broadway, New York, New York 10015; Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York in Brussels, Frankfurt am Main, London and Paris; Morgan Bank Nederland N.V. in Amsterdam; Caisse d'Epargne de l'Etat in Luxembourg and Handelsbank N.V. in Zurich. Payments at the office of any paying agent outside the United States will be made by a dollar check drawn on, or transfer to a United States dollar account with, a bank in New York City, New York.

Coupons due June 27, 1985 should be detached before presentation of the Notes and collected in the usual manner.

Interest shall cease to accrue on the Notes with effect from and including June 27, 1985 and all coupons relating to any Interest Payment Date falling after that date shall thereupon become void.

Any payment made by transfer to an account maintained by the payee with a bank in the United States may be subject to reporting to the United States Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and to backup withholding at a rate of 20% if payees not recognized as exempt recipients fail to provide the paying agent with an executed IRS Form W-8, certifying under penalties of perjury that the payee is not a United States person or an executed IRS Form W-9 certifying under penalties of perjury that the payee's taxpayer identification number (employer identification number or social security number, as appropriate). Those holders who are required to provide their correct taxpayer identification number on Internal Revenue Service Form W-9 and who fail to do so may also be subject to a penalty of \$50. Please therefore provide the appropriate certification when presenting your securities for payment.

NATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK PLC  
By: Morgan Guaranty Trust Company  
or NEW YORK, Principal Paying Agent

Dated: May 9, 1985

## Hongkong Bank group 1984

## Profits rise by four per cent to another record

*"The signing of the Sino-British agreement on Hong Kong's future presents us with a significant challenge and a unique opportunity."*

MGR Sandberg, CBE, Chairman

## Financial Highlights

□ A one-for-ten bonus issue is being recommended.

□ Profitability in 1985 is expected to allow the maintenance of at least the same dividend, of HK\$0.46 per share, on the increased capital as proposed — an increase in distribution of not less than 10 per cent.

□ Profits of Hang Seng Bank rose to HK\$831.6 million.

□ Profits of Marine Midland rose to US\$106.5 million.

□ Profits of The British Bank of the Middle East rose to £28.9 million.

□ Profits of Grenville Transportation Holdings rose to HK\$387.7 million.

## Main Results

	1984	1983	1984
	HK\$ m	HK\$ m	US\$ m
Total Group profit	3,375	3,232	432
Attributable Group profit	2,591	2,492	331
Total dividend distribution	1,316	1,258	168
Shareholders' funds	20,863	19,586	2,667
Total deposits	422,403	411,280	54,009
Total assets	481,687	470,315	61,579
Earnings per share	HK\$0.91	HK\$0.87	US\$0.12
Dividends per share	HK\$0.46	HK\$0.44	US\$0.06
Total number of shares in issue	2,859,867,220	2,287,893,776	

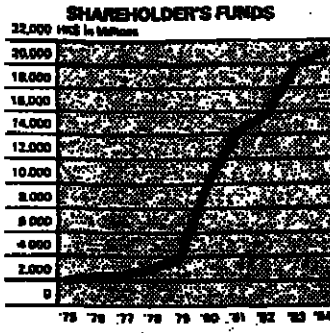
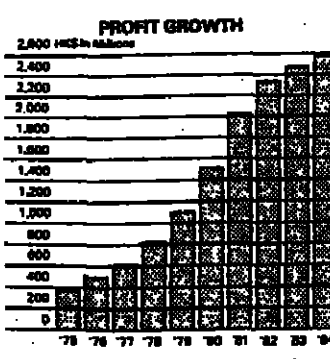
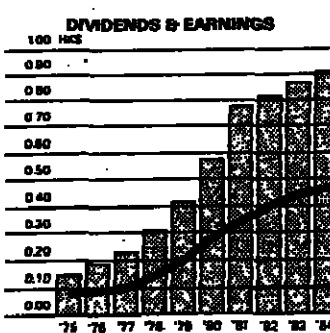
Copies of the Annual Report may be obtained from branches of the Bank in the world's principal financial centres.

**Hongkong Bank**

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation  
Marine Midland Bank • Hongkong Bank of Canada • The British Bank of the Middle East •  
Hang Seng Bank Limited • Wardley Limited • Wardley London Limited

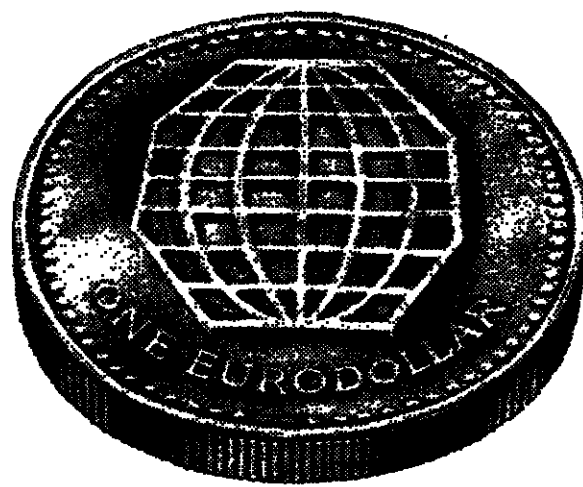
Fast decisions. Worldwide.

Main London Office: P.O. Box 199, 99 Bishopsgate, London EC2P 2LA. Tel: 01-638 2366



OVER 80,000  
CONTRACTS TRADED  
IN 1 1/2 MONTHS

## OPTIONS ON EURODOLLAR FUTURES



## THE BUCK STARTS HERE.

The Chicago Mercantile Exchange, the world's most successful futures and options market, announces yet another way to manage business risk more effectively — Options on Eurodollar Futures.

The CME's underlying futures contract in Eurodollars, introduced on its International Monetary Market (IMM) in 1981, quickly became the most active short-term interest rate contract offered by any exchange. In fact, current trading volume has averaged more than 40,000 contracts per day, representing an underlying value of \$40 billion.

Now that Eurodollar futures and options are trading side-by-side, liquidity in both markets will be enhanced and, in addition, their comparative values can be assessed.

Leading banks, institutions and government dealers can now also use Eurodollar options as an integral part of their interest rate dealing operations. Options enable them to provide attractive and innovative services to their customers, resulting in increased fee income opportunities.

Corporate treasurers can use Eurodollar options as "insurance policies"

against future interest rate fluctuations in their borrowing and investment needs. Additionally, they can employ these options to enhance investment yields or reduce borrowing costs.

Eurodollar options, in becoming a part of the CME's already-impressive range of interest rate products, now give bankers, dealers and corporations even greater flexibility in managing rate uncertainty.

For a free copy of "Options on Eurodollars: An Introduction," write to or telephone Keith Woodbridge at the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, 27 Throgmorton Street, London EC2N 2AN. Telephone (01) 920 0722.

**CHICAGO MERCANTILE EXCHANGE**

International Monetary Market • Index and Option Market  
FUTURES AND OPTIONS WORLDWIDE  
27 Throgmorton Street, London EC2N 2AN 01-920 0722  
30 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606  
312/830-1000  
67 Wall Street, New York 10005 212/363-7000



Tables include the nationwide prices  
up to the closing on Wall Street  
and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.  
*Via The Associated Press*

\_\_\_\_\_

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

12 Month High Low Stock		Div. Yld. PE		52 Wk High Low		JPM	
Y							
1175	49	T Bar	52	74	2	22	7
1275	76	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
1375	100	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
1475	124	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
1575	148	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
1675	172	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
1775	196	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
1875	220	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
1975	244	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
2075	268	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
2175	292	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
2275	316	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
2375	340	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
2475	364	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
2575	388	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
2675	412	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
2775	436	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
2875	460	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
2975	484	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
3075	508	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
3175	532	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
3275	556	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
3375	580	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
3475	604	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
3575	628	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
3675	652	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
3775	676	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
3875	700	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
3975	724	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
4075	748	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
4175	772	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
4275	796	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
4375	820	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
4475	844	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
4575	868	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
4675	892	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
4775	916	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
4875	940	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
4975	964	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
5075	988	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
5175	1012	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
5275	1036	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
5375	1060	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
5475	1084	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
5575	1108	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
5675	1132	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
5775	1156	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
5875	1180	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
5975	1204	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
6075	1228	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
6175	1252	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
6275	1276	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
6375	1300	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
6475	1324	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
6575	1348	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
6675	1372	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
6775	1396	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
6875	1420	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
6975	1444	TFC	106	24	3	22	12
7075							

Notes: Figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows refer to the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, not the total life of the stock. Dividend or stock dividend amounts to percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range or dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, all rates of dividends are annual distributions based on the latest declaration.

a = dividend *ex* extra(s)/1  
b = annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend/1  
c = latest declaration  
cd = called/1  
d = new yearly low/1  
e = dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months/1  
f = dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-resident tax.  
g = dividend declared after month-up or stock dividend.  
h = notes.  
i = dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, or not taken at latest dividend meeting.  
k = dividend declared or paid this year, on occurrence issue with dividends in arrears.  
l = dividend in 32 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.  
nd = next day delivery.  
n = price-sensitive.  
o = dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, at stock dividend.  
s = stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.  
t = notes.  
v = dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value *ex*-dividend or *ex*-distribution date.  
w = trading halted.  
x = new yearly high.  
y = in bankruptcy or receivership or before reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act or securities assumed by such corporation.  
z = when distributed.  
wt = when issued.  
wtw = with warrants.  
x = *ex*-dividend or *ex*-rights.  
xtts = *ex*-distribution.  
wtw = without warrants.  
wtw = *ex*-dividend and notes in full.  
yld = yield.  
z = sales in full.

## Over-the-Counter

**NASDAQ National Market**

[illegible][illegible]

3 P.M. Crew		18th		High Low		3 P.M.	
1711	12	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1712	13	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1713	14	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1714	15	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1715	16	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1716	17	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1717	18	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1718	19	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1719	20	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1720	21	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1721	22	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1722	23	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1723	24	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1724	25	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1725	26	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1726	27	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1727	28	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1728	29	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1729	30	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1730	31	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1731	32	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1732	33	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1733	34	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1734	35	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1735	36	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1736	37	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1737	38	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1738	39	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1739	40	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1740	41	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1741	42	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1742	43	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1743	44	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1744	45	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1745	46	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1746	47	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1747	48	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1748	49	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1749	50	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1750	51	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1751	52	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1752	53	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1753	54	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1754	55	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1755	56	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1756	57	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1757	58	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1758	59	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1759	60	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1760	61	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1761	62	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1762	63	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1763	64	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1764	65	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1765	66	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1766	67	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1767	68	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1768	69	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1769	70	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1770	71	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1771	72	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1772	73	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1773	74	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1774	75	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1775	76	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1776	77	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1777	78	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1778	79	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1779	80	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1780	81	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1781	82	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1782	83	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1783	84	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1784	85	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1785	86	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1786	87	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1787	88	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1788	89	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1789	90	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1790	91	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1791	92	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1792	93	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1793	94	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1794	95	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1795	96	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1796	97	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1797	98	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1798	99	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1799	100	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1800	101	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1801	102	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1802	103	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1803	104	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1804	105	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1805	106	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1806	107	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1807	108	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1808	109	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1809	110	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1810	111	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1811	112	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1812	113	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1813	114	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1814	115	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1815	116	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1816	117	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1817	118	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1818	119	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1819	120	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1820	121	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1821	122	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1822	123	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1823	124	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1824	125	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1825	126	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1826	127	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1827	128	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1828	129	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1829	130	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1830	131	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1831	132	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1832	133	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1833	134	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1834	135	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1835	136	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1836	137	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1837	138	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1838	139	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1839	140	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1840	141	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1841	142	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1842	143	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1843	144	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1844	145	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1845	146	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1846	147	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1847	148	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1848	149	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1849	150	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1850	151	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1851	152	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1852	153	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1853	154	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1854	155	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1855	156	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1856	157	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1857	158	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1858	159	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1859	160	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1860	161	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1861	162	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1862	163	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1863	164	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1864	165	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1865	166	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1866	167	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1867	168	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1868	169	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1869	170	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1870	171	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1871	172	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1872	173	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1873	174	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1874	175	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1875	176	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1876	177	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1877	178	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1878	179	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1879	180	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1880	181	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1881	182	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1882	183	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1883	184	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1884	185	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1885	186	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1886	187	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1887	188	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1888	189	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1889	190	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1890	191	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1891	192	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1892	193	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1893	194	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1894	195	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1895	196	Conway	1.68	7.3	33	22	15
1896	197	Conway	3.28	13.3	33	22	15
1897	198						

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

(Continued on Page 10)



## Oslo Plans to Expand Antiquated Stock Exchange

By Simon Haydon

OSLO — Norway is planning major changes in its securities laws and an expansion of the Oslo Stock Exchange to cope with a sharp increase in market activity here.

Three government ministries, the Bank of Norway and the stock exchange secretariat have been working to adapt the small exchange to a 12-fold increase in turnover, to 21 billion kroner (\$2.3 billion) in 1984 from 1.7 billion kroner in 1982.

Erik Jarve, commissioner of the Oslo exchange, said that the most obvious change would be a new trading floor to be introduced in 1986. The new floor would allow constant trading in the top 17 listed companies, a departure from the antiquated auction system now used.

Foreign ownership in Norwegian companies to 33 percent, the commissioner said.

Foreign involvement in the Oslo Stock Exchange more than tripled last year, with non-Norwegians buying 8.3 billion kroner worth of shares and selling shares worth 5.6 billion kroner.

Some of the planned changes depend on the showing of the opposition Labor Party in general elections scheduled for September.

"Obviously, very few stock exchanges," Mr. Jarve said, "would like to see a socialist government replace a conservative one, especially one which has liberalized financial markets."

The stock market has grown because of an oil-led upswing in the Norwegian economy, and Mr. Jarve said that growth had run parallel with an upsurge in the liquidity of Norwegian industry.

"Companies have not known where to put all their money, so it's ending up in the exchange," he said.

Oslo stockbrokers said that past greenmailing activities probably spurred the government's decision to announce new legislation limiting such activities. The greenmailers, mostly young investors with an eye to a short-term profit, also have contributed to the exchange's fast growth.

## Crude Oil Prices Weaken, Extending Month-Old Slide

By Bob Hagarty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Crude oil prices weakened again Wednesday, extending a month-old decline.

In European trading, North Sea Brent crude for June delivery was quoted late Wednesday at about \$25.95 a barrel, down from \$26.15 Tuesday and about \$28 a month ago.

On the New York Mercantile Exchange, crude oil for June delivery was trading early Wednesday afternoon at \$27.14, down 17 cents from Tuesday's settlement.

Analysts say the weakness reflects stagnant demand and rising sales by such major producers as the Soviet Union, Iran, Nigeria, the United Arab Emirates and Oman. Soviet exports have rebounded strongly from the weather-related decline last winter.

Some analysts say prices are likely to continue falling in coming weeks. "I think it's a brave man who would say it's hit the bottom," said Tony Lesser, managing director of Czarukow Schroder, a London energy futures brokerage.

Paul McDonald, a London-based analyst for American Express Co.'s Shearson Lehman Brothers unit, said that, aside from relatively strong U.S. gasoline demand, "all the signs point south."

He predicted that oil demand in the non-Communist countries this year would be little changed from last year's average of 46.1 million barrels a day. But Mr. McDonald said he did not expect the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to reduce its official prices again, as it did most recently in January, despite discounts on those prices offered by some producers.

Stockbrokers, whose numbers have grown 40 percent in the last year, now squeeze into the quaint, white-painted exchange facing Oslo's harbor and main trading is done in a tiny room.

Insider trading, difficult to detect or punish under rules dating back to 1918, would be outlawed under new laws, which carry a maximum penalty of one year in prison.

"Greenmailers," investors who buy into a company and make sudden takeover bids before selling out at a profit, also would be curbed. A Finance Ministry spokesman said that purchases involving 10 percent or more of a firm's shares would have to be disclosed.

Mr. Jarve said that he also expects growth in foreign interest in Norwegian industry, which is now limited to 10 percent of banks and 20 percent of industrial concerns. The conservative coalition government of Prime Minister Kaare Willoch plans to raise the ceiling for

## Over-the-Counter

May 8

NASDAQ National Market Prices

Sales in 1984 High Low 3 P.M. Close

Symbol	Price	Change
AA	1.25	+0.01
AB	1.10	+0.01
AC	1.05	+0.01
AD	1.00	+0.01
AE	0.95	+0.01
AF	0.90	+0.01
AG	0.85	+0.01
AH	0.80	+0.01
AI	0.75	+0.01
AJ	0.70	+0.01
AK	0.65	+0.01
AL	0.60	+0.01
AM	0.55	+0.01
AN	0.50	+0.01
AO	0.45	+0.01
AP	0.40	+0.01
AQ	0.35	+0.01
AR	0.30	+0.01
AS	0.25	+0.01
AT	0.20	+0.01
AV	0.15	+0.01
AW	0.10	+0.01
AX	0.05	+0.01
AY	0.00	+0.01
AZ	0.00	+0.01

Sales in 1984 High Low 3 P.M. Close

Symbol	Price	Change
BA	1.25	+0.01
BB	1.10	+0.01
BC	1.05	+0.01
BD	1.00	+0.01
BE	0.95	+0.01
BF	0.90	+0.01
BG	0.85	+0.01
BH	0.80	+0.01
BI	0.75	+0.01
BJ	0.70	+0.01
BK	0.65	+0.01
BL	0.60	+0.01
BM	0.55	+0.01
BN	0.50	+0.01
BO	0.45	+0.01
BP	0.40	+0.01
BQ	0.35	+0.01
BR	0.30	+0.01
BS	0.25	+0.01
BT	0.20	+0.01
BV	0.15	+0.01
BW	0.10	+0.01
BX	0.05	+0.01
BY	0.00	+0.01
BZ	0.00	+0.01

Sales in 1984 High Low 3 P.M. Close

Symbol	Price	Change
CA	1.25	+0.01
CB	1.10	+0.01
CC	1.05	+0.01
CD	1.00	+0.01
CE	0.95	+0.01
CF	0.90	+0.01
CG	0.85	+0.01
CH	0.80	+0.01
CI	0.75	+0.01
CJ	0.70	+0.01
CK	0.65	+0.01
CL	0.60	+0.01
CM	0.55	+0.01
CN	0.50	+0.01
CO	0.45	+0.01
CP	0.40	+0.01
CQ	0.35	+0.01
CR	0.30	+0.01
CS	0.25	+0.01
CT	0.20	+0.01
CV	0.15	+0.01
CW	0.10	+0.01
CX	0.05	+0.01
CY	0.00	+0.01
CZ	0.00	+0.01

Sales in 1984 High Low 3 P.M. Close

Symbol	Price	Change
DA	1.25	+0.01
DB	1.10	+0.01
DC	1.05	+0.01
DD	1.00	+0.01
DE	0.95	+0.01
DF	0.90	+0.01
DG	0.85	+0.01
DH	0.80	+0.01
DI	0.75	+0.01
DJ	0.70	+0.01
DK	0.65	+0.01
DL	0.60	+0.01
DM	0.55	+0.01
DN	0.50	+0.01
DO	0.45	+0.01
DP	0.40	+0.01
DQ	0.35	+0.01
DR	0.30	+0.01
DS	0.25	+0.01
DT	0.20	+0.01
DV	0.15	+0.01
DW	0.10	+0.01
DX	0.05	+0.01
DY	0.00	+0.01
DZ	0.00	+0.01

Sales in 1984 High Low 3 P.M. Close

Symbol	Price	Change
EA	1.25	+0.01
EB	1.10	+0.01
EC	1.05	+0.01
ED	1.00	+0.01
EE	0.95	+0.01
EF	0.90	+0.01
EG	0.85	+0.01
EH	0.80	+0.01
EI	0.75	+0.01
EJ	0.70	+0.01
EK	0.65	+0.01
EL	0.60	+0.01
EM	0.55	+0.01
EN	0.50	+0.01
EO	0.45	+0.01
EP	0.40	+0.01
EQ	0.35	+0.01
ER	0.30	+0.01
ES	0.25	+0.01
ET	0.20	+0.01
EV	0.15	+0.01
EW	0.10	+0.01
EX	0.05	+0.01
EY	0.00	+0.01
EZ	0.00	+0.01

Sales in 1984 High Low 3 P.M. Close

Symbol	Price	Change
FA	1.25	+0.01
FB	1.10	+0.01
FC	1.05	+0.01
FD	1.00	+0.01
FE	0.95	+0.01
FF	0.90	+0.01
FG	0.85	+0.01
FH	0.80	+0.01
FI	0.75	+0.01
FJ	0.70	+0.01
FK	0.65	+0.01
FL	0.60	+0.01
FM	0.55	+0.01
FN	0.50	+0.01
FO	0.45	+0.01
FP	0.40	+0.01
FQ	0.35	+0.01
FR	0.30	+0.01
FS	0.25	+0.01
FT	0.20	+0.01
FV	0.15	+0.01
FW	0.10	+0.01
FX	0.05	+0.01
FY	0.00	+0.01
FZ	0.00	+0.01

Sales in 1984 High Low 3 P.M. Close

Symbol	Price	Change
GA	1.25	+0.01
GB	1.10	+0.01
GC	1.05	+0.01
GD	1.00	+0.01
GE	0.95	+0.01
GF	0.90	+0.01
GG	0.85	+0.01
GH	0.80	+0.01
GI	0.75	+0.01
GJ	0.70	+0.01
GK	0.65	+0.01
GL	0.60	+0.01
GM	0.55	+0.01
GN	0.50	+0.01
GO	0.45	+0.01
GP	0.40	+0.01
GQ	0.35	+0.01
GR	0.30	+0.01
GS	0.25	+0.01
GT	0.20	+0.01
GV	0.15	+0.01
GW	0.10	+0.01
GX	0.05	+0.01
GY	0.00	+0.01
GZ	0.00	+0.01

Sales in 1984 High Low 3 P.M. Close

Symbol	Price	Change
HA	1.25	+0.01
HB	1.10	+0.01
HC	1.05	+0.01
HD	1.00	+0.01
HE	0.95	+0.01
HF	0.90	+0.01
HG	0.85	+0.01
HH	0.80	+0.01
HI	0.75	+0.01
HJ	0.70	+0.01
HK	0.65	+0.01
HL	0.60	+0.01
HM	0.55	+0.01
HN	0.50	+0.01
HO	0.45	+0.01
HP	0.40	+0.01
HQ	0.35	+0.01
HR	0.30	+0.01
HS	0.25	+0.01
HT	0.20	+0.01
HV	0.15	+0.01
HW	0.10	+0.01
HX	0.05	+0.01
HY	0.00	+0.01
HZ	0.00	+0.01

Sales in 1984 High Low 3 P.M. Close

Symbol	Price	Change
IA	1.25	+0.01
IB	1.10	+0.01
IC	1.05	+0.01
ID	1.00	+0.01
IE	0.95	+0.01
IF	0.90	+0.01
IG	0.85	+0.01
IH	0.80	+0.01
II	0.75	+0.01
IJ	0.70	+0.01
IK	0.65	+0.01
IL	0.60	+0.01
IM	0.55	+0.01
IN	0.50	+0.01
IO	0.45	+0.01
IP	0.40	+0.01
IQ	0.35	+0.01
IR	0.30	+0.01
IS	0.25	+0.01
IT	0.20	+0.01
IV	0.15	+0.01
IW	0.10	+0.01
IX	0.05	+0.01
IY	0.00	+0.01
IZ	0.00	+0.01

Sales in 1984 High Low 3 P.M. Close

Symbol	Price	Change
JA	1.25	+0.01
JB	1.10	+0.01
JC	1.05	+0.01
JD	1.00	+0.01
JE	0.95	+0.01
JF	0.90	+0.01
JG	0.85	+0.01
JH	0.80	+0.01
JI	0.75	+0.01
JJ	0.70	+0.01
JK	0.65	+0.01
JL	0.60	+0.01
JM	0.55	+0.01
JN	0.50	+0.01
JO	0.45	+0.01
JP	0.40	+0.01
JQ	0.35	+0.01
JR	0.30	+0.01
JS	0.25	+0.01
JT	0.20	+0.01
JV	0.15	+0.01
JW	0.10	+0.01
JX	0.05	+0.01
JY	0.00	+0.01
JZ	0.00	+0.01

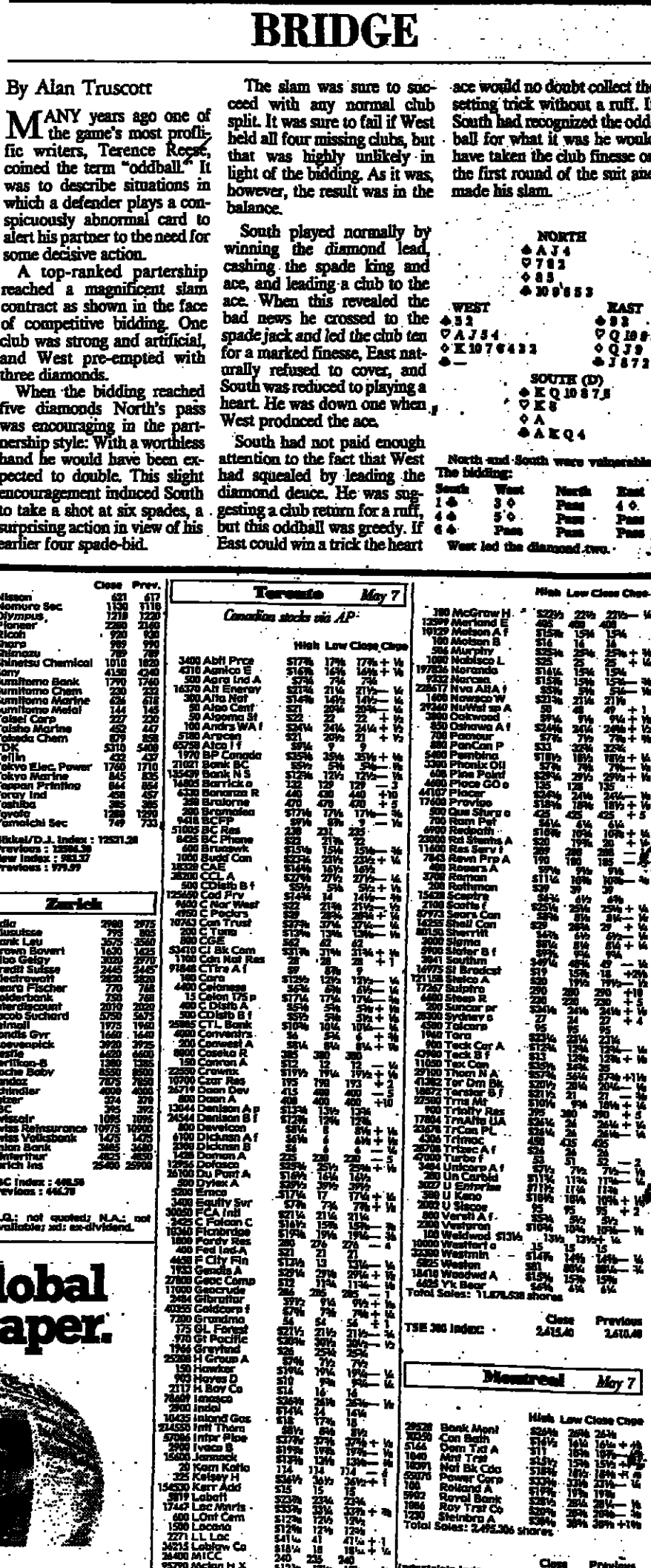
Sales in 1984 High Low 3 P.M. Close

Symbol	Price	Change
KA	1.25	+0.01
KB	1.10	+0.01
KC	1.05	+0.01
KD	1.00	+0.01
KE	0.95	+0.01
KF	0.90	+0.01
KG	0.85	+0.01
KH	0.80	+0.01
KI	0.75	+0.01
KJ	0.70	+0.01
KK	0.65	+0.01
KL	0.60	+0.01
KM	0.55	+0.01
KN	0.50	+0.01
KO	0.45	+0.01
KP	0.40	+0.01
KQ	0.35	+0.01
KR	0.30	+0.01
KS	0.25	+0.01
KT	0.20	+0.01
KV	0.15	+0.01
KW	0.10	+0.01
KX	0.05	+0.01
KY	0.00	+0.01
KZ	0.00	+0.01

Sales in 1984 High Low 3 P.M. Close

Symbol	Price	Change
LA	1.25	+0.01
LB	1.10	+0.01
LC	1.05	+0.01
LD	1.00	+0.01
LE	0.95	+0.01
LF	0.90	+0.01
LG	0.85	+0.01
LH	0.80	+0.01
LI	0.75	+0.01
LJ	0.70	+0.01
LK	0.65	+0.01
LL	0.60	+0.01
LM	0.55	+0.01
LN	0.50	+0.01
LO	0.45	+0.01
LP	0.40	+0.01
LQ	0.35	+0.01
LR	0.30	+0.01
LS	0.25	+0.01
LT	0.20	+0.01
LV	0.15	+0.01
LW	0.10	+0.01
LX	0.05	+0.01
LY	0.00	+0.01
LZ	0.00	+0.01







## SPORTS

## Flyers Tie Series; Oilers Shell Hawks, 7-3

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
**QUEBEC CITY** — It may be that whoever wins the series between the Quebec Nordiques and the Philadelphia Flyers will be too beaten up to challenge the Edmonton Oilers for the National Hockey League championship.

## STANLEY CUP PLAYOFFS

The Philadelphia Flyers will be too beaten up to challenge the Edmonton Oilers for the National Hockey League championship.

While the Oilers were outskating the Chicago Black Hawks again, more men fell by the wayside here as the Flyers evened the semifinal series at a game apiece with a 4-2 victory Tuesday night.

The Philadelphia Flyers will be too beaten up to challenge the Edmonton Oilers for the National Hockey League championship.

While the Oilers were outskating the Chicago Black Hawks again, more men fell by the wayside here as the Flyers evened the semifinal series at a game apiece with a 4-2 victory Tuesday night.

The Philadelphia Flyers will be too beaten up to challenge the Edmonton Oilers for the National Hockey League championship.

While the Oilers were outskating the Chicago Black Hawks again, more men fell by the wayside here as the Flyers evened the semifinal series at a game apiece with a 4-2 victory Tuesday night.

The Philadelphia Flyers will be too beaten up to challenge the Edmonton Oilers for the National Hockey League championship.

While the Oilers were outskating the Chicago Black Hawks again, more men fell by the wayside here as the Flyers evened the semifinal series at a game apiece with a 4-2 victory Tuesday night.

The Philadelphia Flyers will be too beaten up to challenge the Edmonton Oilers for the National Hockey League championship.

While the Oilers were outskating the Chicago Black Hawks again, more men fell by the wayside here as the Flyers evened the semifinal series at a game apiece with a 4-2 victory Tuesday night.

The Philadelphia Flyers will be too beaten up to challenge the Edmonton Oilers for the National Hockey League championship.

While the Oilers were outskating the Chicago Black Hawks again, more men fell by the wayside here as the Flyers evened the semifinal series at a game apiece with a 4-2 victory Tuesday night.

The Philadelphia Flyers will be too beaten up to challenge the Edmonton Oilers for the National Hockey League championship.

While the Oilers were outskating the Chicago Black Hawks again, more men fell by the wayside here as the Flyers evened the semifinal series at a game apiece with a 4-2 victory Tuesday night.

The Philadelphia Flyers will be too beaten up to challenge the Edmonton Oilers for the National Hockey League championship.

While the Oilers were outskating the Chicago Black Hawks again, more men fell by the wayside here as the Flyers evened the semifinal series at a game apiece with a 4-2 victory Tuesday night.

The Philadelphia Flyers will be too beaten up to challenge the Edmonton Oilers for the National Hockey League championship.

While the Oilers were outskating the Chicago Black Hawks again, more men fell by the wayside here as the Flyers evened the semifinal series at a game apiece with a 4-2 victory Tuesday night.

The Philadelphia Flyers will be too beaten up to challenge the Edmonton Oilers for the National Hockey League championship.

While the Oilers were outskating the Chicago Black Hawks again, more men fell by the wayside here as the Flyers evened the semifinal series at a game apiece with a 4-2 victory Tuesday night.

The Philadelphia Flyers will be too beaten up to challenge the Edmonton Oilers for the National Hockey League championship.

While the Oilers were outskating the Chicago Black Hawks again, more men fell by the wayside here as the Flyers evened the semifinal series at a game apiece with a 4-2 victory Tuesday night.

The Philadelphia Flyers will be too beaten up to challenge the Edmonton Oilers for the National Hockey League championship.

While the Oilers were outskating the Chicago Black Hawks again, more men fell by the wayside here as the Flyers evened the semifinal series at a game apiece with a 4-2 victory Tuesday night.

The Philadelphia Flyers will be too beaten up to challenge the Edmonton Oilers for the National Hockey League championship.

While the Oilers were outskating the Chicago Black Hawks again, more men fell by the wayside here as the Flyers evened the semifinal series at a game apiece with a 4-2 victory Tuesday night.

The Philadelphia Flyers will be too beaten up to challenge the Edmonton Oilers for the National Hockey League championship.

While the Oilers were outskating the Chicago Black Hawks again, more men fell by the wayside here as the Flyers evened the semifinal series at a game apiece with a 4-2 victory Tuesday night.

The Philadelphia Flyers will be too beaten up to challenge the Edmonton Oilers for the National Hockey League championship.

While the Oilers were outskating the Chicago Black Hawks again, more men fell by the wayside here as the Flyers evened the semifinal series at a game apiece with a 4-2 victory Tuesday night.

The Philadelphia Flyers will be too beaten up to challenge the Edmonton Oilers for the National Hockey League championship.

While the Oilers were outskating the Chicago Black Hawks again, more men fell by the wayside here as the Flyers evened the semifinal series at a game apiece with a 4-2 victory Tuesday night.

The Philadelphia Flyers will be too beaten up to challenge the Edmonton Oilers for the National Hockey League championship.

Dave Poulin, shortly after scoring a short-handed goal midway through the first period to give the Flyers the lead for good, joined linemate Tim Kerr on the injury list; both have knee problems. During the regular season, Kerr and Poulin scored 84 goals between them.

But youngsters Murray Craven and Ilkka Sinisalo scored second-period goals, and Philadelphia, at least for Game 2, didn't miss their shooting stars.

The Nordiques, whose top player, Michel Goulet, is playing with a hip pointer, also lost Peter Stastny.

The only time Quebec showed real hustle was early in the final period, shortly after Sutter injured Stastny. But, having trimmed the lead to 3-1, the Nordiques handed the puck to Philadelphia's Joe Par-

terson, who went in on Gosselin to score and end the threat.

In a controversial trade at the start of the season, first-year General Manager Bobby Clarke traded popular captain Darryl Sittler to Detroit for Craven, an untested rookie. He also named Poulin the new captain.

"When you see your best shooters go out," Craven said, "you've got to understand what has to be done. We knew we had to pick it up. We knew we had lost a lot of offense. We're happy with a split here — and we look forward to going home."

The next two games will be played in Philadelphia, where the Flyers have not lost since March 3.

**Oilers 7, Black Hawks 3**  
 In Edmonton, Alberta, Jari Kurri scored three times as the Oilers, in taking a 2-0 series lead over Chicago, set an NHL record by winning their 12th consecutive playoff game. Montreal and Boston had previously won 11 straight.

Kurri snapped a 1-1 tie in the first period, scored again in the third period to give the Oilers a 2-goal margin, and then finished his hat trick with a shot into an empty net.

Although he didn't score a goal, Wayne Gretzky had three assists to maintain his scoring lead in the playoffs.

The Black Hawks, humiliated by 11-3 in the opener, fought back twice to tie the game, but the first NHL goal by defenseman Larry Melynyk gave Edmonton a 3-2 lead at 7:19 of the second period.

"I didn't even know it was in," said Melynyk, who was playing in his 140th game. "I don't even know who passed it to me."

"I shouldn't say this, but it was just luck."

per scattered three hits in 5½ innings before a 1-hour, 46-minute rain delay, and Bill Dawley allowed only two of the rest of the way as Houston downed the Expos. Knapp gave up a single to Hubie Brooks just as the rain began. After the delay, Terry Francona singled off Dawley; the ball got past left fielder Jose Cruz for an error, allowing Brooks to score Montreal's only run. Jerry Mumphrey, Bill Doran and Jerry Bailey all had RBI singles off starter David Palmer.

**Reds 2, Phillies 0**  
 In Philadelphia, Ron Oester tripled home a fourth-inning run that sealed Cincinnati's defeat of the Phillies.

**Twins 8, Yankees 6**  
 In Minnesota, Tim Lincecum doubled, stole a base and hit a two-run homer in pacing Minnesota to its 12th victory in its last 14 games.

**Red Sox 6, Angels 4**  
 In Boston, Tony Armas drove in three runs, two on a fifth-inning home run, as the Red Sox cooled off California, which had won 9 of its previous 11 games.

**Blue Jays 10, A's 1**  
 In Toronto, Ernie Whitt, Willie Upshaw and George Bell each drove in two runs as the Blue Jays buried Oakland.

**White Sox 7, Indians 4**  
 In Cleveland, Greg Walker's two-out, two-run homer snuffed a 4-4 tie in the fifth to rally Chicago past Cleveland. Floyd Bannister struck out nine to post his first victory after three losses.

**Mets 5, Braves 3**  
 In the National League, in New York, Gary Carter's grand slam home run off Bruce Sutter with one out in the eighth boosted the Mets past Atlanta. Carter looked at ball one from Sutter before hitting a split-finger fastball into the pavilion in left field for his eighth career grand slam and his fifth homer and fourth game-winning hit of the season.

**Cubs 4, Dodgers 2**  
 In Chicago, Davey Lopes drove in two runs and Bob Dernier had two hits and scored twice to help

Cardinal catcher Tom Nieto, who's been having defensive problems lately, again had his hands full — but not full enough: In Tuesday's first inning, he dropped a throw that was there in time to nail Padre baserunner Terry Kennedy.

**Ueberroth Orders Drug Tests For All but Unionized Players**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
**NEW YORK** — Asserting that he wants organized baseball to be a leader in eradicating drugs from society, Commissioner Peter Ueberroth on Tuesday ordered all major-league personnel except the unionized players to submit to drug tests.

He also urged the players to join the program.

"We will include everyone from the owners on down," the commissioner said. More than 3,000 minor-league players will be tested, along with all scouts, coaches and other nonplaying personnel of the 26 major-league teams. The staffs of the American and National Leagues and the central baseball offices, including Ueberroth, will also be subject to the testing.

Ueberroth would give no details of the program, which he said would begin within a month, but indicated that the emphasis would be on helping rather than punishing those found to have abused drugs.

The players could not be included by the commissioner because they are members of a union. Last summer, the Major League Players Association and the owners reached agreement on a drug program that allows mandatory testing of players only in narrowly defined circumstances. That program exists separately from the basic labor

agreement, and continues to exist now while the players and the owners are negotiating a new basic agreement.

Drug use, Ueberroth said, "is a problem in sports, a problem in society, and baseball has got to clean it up." He said he had sent an "urgent letter of request," to Donald Fehr, the MLPA's executive director, asking the players to join the program voluntarily, but Fehr dismissed the move as "grandstanding" by Ueberroth in an effort to force the association to join a program it opposes.

"He's engaging in a public relations effort to co-opt the collective bargaining process to get the players to go along with his unilateral decision," Fehr said.

"It won't work."

Noting that the drug program approved last year by the MLPA provided for mandatory testing of a player only after a medical panel had determined a medical need for such a test, Fehr would not say how many players had been asked to submit to tests under the program. But he said he knew of none who had refused the tests.

Ueberroth said the inclusion of minor-league players in his program would have an eventual effect on the major-league level by assuring that players called up to the majors in future years would be "clean."

(NYT, AP)

## Lakers, Nuggets Will Square Off

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
**NEW YORK** — Closing out their respective semifinal series Tuesday night, the Los Angeles Lakers and the Denver Nuggets

## NBA PLAYOFFS

will meet for the Western Conference championship of the National Basketball Association.

The winner will go on to play either Philadelphia or the survivor of the Boston-Detroit series for the league title.

**Lakers 139, Trail Blazers 120**  
 In Inglewood, California, Los Angeles eliminated Portland in five games behind Earvin Johnson's 34 points and 19 assists. With the home-court advantage in Saturday's opener, the Lakers have gained the conference finals for the sixth time in seven years.

"This is another step," Johnson said. "We know what we have to do."

"I think everybody was very businesslike," said Byron Scott, who chipped in with 16 for the winners. "We were not joking and playing in the locker room."

It was business as usual on the court, too, although the Lakers did manage to enjoy themselves. Johnson set a record for assists in a 5-game series with 85.

The Lakers, up 68-59 at halftime, had broken a 43-43 deadlock on Bob McAdoo's jump shot midway through the second period. In winning for the 224 straight time at home, Los Angeles used an 8-0 surge late in the third quarter to boost its lead to 100-80. The Blaz-

ers closed to 119-109 with 4:44 remaining, but the Lakers scored the next 9 points.

**Nuggets 116, Jazz 104**  
 In Denver, 30 points by Alex English and Calvin Natt's 21 sparked the Nuggets to their 4-1 series triumph over Utah. It is the first time Denver has won two NBA playoff series in one year and the first time since 1978 that it has advanced to the conference finals.

Natt struck for 11 points in the game's first five minutes, putting Denver ahead, 18-8. The Nuggets led by 43-23 after one quarter and 71-45 at halftime. Their lead was 90-61, midway through the third quarter, before the Jazz rallied for 16 straight points to close to 90-77 with 2:21 left in the period.

Mike Evans broke the 5½-minute Denver drought with a pair of free throws and a basket in the next minute. Rookie Willie White, starting in place of the injured Lafayette Lever, hit a 3-point basket with two seconds to go in the period to give Denver a 97-79 lead. The Jazz narrowed the deficit to 108-100 with 2:35 left in the game, but came no closer.

Rickey Green fueled the Jazz comeback with 13 of his 22 points in the third quarter. Teammates Darrell Griffith had 20, Thurl Bailey 19 and Adrian Dantley 17.

Said Doug Moe, Denver's coach: "If I had to wager on the Laker series, I'd bet on L.A. But that doesn't mean I don't think we can beat them. They're a great team, they've been awesome — but we're the best team in the West with a chance to beat them." (UPI, AP)



Denver's Calvin Natt was held for no gain by Rickey Green on this play, but the Nuggets did gain the NBA Western Conference finals by beating Utah, 116-104, Tuesday night.

## SCOREBOARD

## Football

## USFL Team and Individual Leaders

Team	Offense	Defense	Interceptions
San Francisco	424	1346	1579
New York	3894	2077	1519
Baltimore	3628	1228	1519
Atlanta	3574	1613	1519
San Diego	3539	1589	2030
Los Angeles	3477	1323	2154
San Antonio	3433	1154	1479

Team	Offense	Defense	Interceptions
Baltimore	424	1346	1579
New York	3894	2077	1519
Baltimore	3628	1228	1519
Atlanta	3574	1613	1519
San Diego	3539	1589	2030
Los Angeles	3477	1323	2154
San Antonio	3433	1154	1479

Team	Offense	Defense	Interceptions
Baltimore	424	1346	1579
New York	3894	2077	1519
Baltimore	3628	1228	1519
Atlanta	3574	1613	1519
San Diego	3539	1589	2030
Los Angeles	3477	1323	2154
San Antonio	3433	1154	1479

Team	Offense	Defense	Interceptions
Baltimore	424	1346	1579
New York	3894	2077	1519
Baltimore	3628	1228	1519
Atlanta	3574	1613	1519
San Diego	3539	1589	2030
Los Angeles	3477	1323	2154
San Antonio	3433	1154	1479

Team	Offense	Defense	Interceptions
Baltimore	424	1346	1579
New York	3894	2077	1519
Baltimore	3628	1228	1519
Atlanta	3574	1613	1519
San Diego	3539	1589	2030
Los Angeles	3477	1323	2154
San Antonio	3433	1154	1479

Team	Offense	Defense	Interceptions
Baltimore	424	1346	1579
New York	3894	2077	1519
Baltimore	3628	1228	1519
Atlanta	3574	1613	1519
San Diego	3539	1589	2030
Los Angeles	3477	1323	2154
San Antonio	3433	1154	1479

Team	Offense	Defense	Interceptions
Baltimore	424	1346	1579
New York	3894	2077	1519
Baltimore	3628	1228	1519
Atlanta	3574	1613	1519
San Diego	3539	1589	2030
Los Angeles	3477	1323	2154
San Antonio	3433	1154	1479

Team	Offense	Defense	Interceptions
Baltimore	424	1346	1579
New York	3894	2077	1519
Baltimore	3628	1228	1519
Atlanta	3574	1613	1519
San Diego	3539	1589	2030
Los Angeles	3477	1323	2154
San Antonio	3433	1154	1479

Team	Offense	Defense	Interceptions
Baltimore	424	1346	1579
New York	3894	2077	1519
Baltimore	3628	1228	1519
Atlanta	3574	1613	1519
San Diego	3539	1589	2030
Los Angeles	3477	1323	2154
San Antonio	3433	1154	1479

Team	Offense	Defense	Interceptions
Baltimore	424	1346	1579
New York	3894	2077	1519
Baltimore	3628	1228	1519
Atlanta	3574	1613	1519
San Diego	3539	1589	2030
Los Angeles	3477	1323	2154
San Antonio	3433	1154	1479

Team	Offense	Defense	Interceptions
Baltimore	424	1346	1579
New York	3894	2077	1519
Baltimore	3628	1228	1519
Atlanta	3574	1613	1519
San Diego	3539	1589	2030
Los Angeles	3477	1323	2154
San Antonio	3433	1154	1479

Team	Offense	Defense	Interceptions
Baltimore	424	1346	1579
New York	3894	2077	1519
Baltimore	3628	1228	1519
Atlanta	3574	1613	1519
San Diego	3539	1589	2030
Los Angeles	3477	1323	2154
San Antonio	3433	1154	1479

Team	Offense	Defense	Interceptions
Baltimore	424	1346	1579
New York	3894	2077	1519
Baltimore	3628	1228	1519
Atlanta	3574	1613	1519
San Diego	3539	1589	2030
Los Angeles	3477	1323	2154
San Antonio	3433	1154	1479

Team	Offense	Defense	Interceptions
Baltimore	424	1346	1579
New York	3894	2077	1519
Baltimore	3628	1228	1519
Atlanta	3574	1613	1519
San Diego	3539	1589	2030
Los Angeles	3477	1323	2154
San Antonio	3433	1154	1479

Team	Offense	Defense	Interceptions
Baltimore	424	1346	1579
New York	3894	2077	1519
Baltimore	3628	1228	1519
Atlanta	3574	1613	1519
San Diego	3539	1589	2030
Los Angeles	3477	1323	2154
San Antonio	3433	1154	1479

Parrish, Orl.	34	803	23.6	95	2
McConis, Boil.	15	311	20.7	37	0
Kemp, Jack.	13	264	20.3	28	0
Pegues, N.J.	19	384	20.2	38	0
Corruth, Birm.	17	333	19.6	26	0



